The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Translation of the Naturalization Treaty with Germany.

The Prince of Wales to Have a Residence in Ireland.

The Tax Bill Passed by Both Houses of Congress.

GERMANY.

The Naturalization Treaty.

BERLIN, Tuesday, July 14.

The following is a free translation from the German, of the text of the naturalization treaty, recently concluded between Bavaria and the United States:

Article 1. Subjects of the kingdom of Bavaria, who have became naturalized citizens of the United States of North America, and have uninteruptedly lived during five years in the United States, are to be considered as American citizens, and accordingly treated by Bavaria. Likewise shall the subjects of the United States of America, who have become naturalized citizens of Bavaria, and have uninterruptedly lived during five years in Bavaria, be considered as subjects of Bavaria, and be treated as such by the United States, the mere declaration of intention to become a citizen of one or the other State, shall have no effect of naturalization with respect to one or the other State.

Article 2. Any naturalized citizen of one State may be indicted and punished after returning into the territory of the other State, if he has committed any act threatened with punishment before his emigration, providing the crime has not become obsolete according to the laws of his original country.

Article 3. The treaty between the kingdom of Bavaria as one part and the United States as the other part, concluded on the 12th of September, 1853, respecting the extradition of fugitive criminals, to be granted in certain cases, shall continue unchanged.

Article 4. If a Bavarian, naturalized in America, takes up his residence in Bavaria without intending to return to America, he is to be considered as renouncing his naturalization in the United States. Likewise, an American naturalized in Bavaria, is to be considered as renouncing his naturalization, if he again settles in the United States without intending to return to Bavaria. The renunciation may be considered as valid, if the naturalized citizen of one State lives for more than two years in the territory of the other State.

Article 5. The present treaty will be valid immediately after the exchange of ratifications, and will be valid for ten years. If one party fails to announce the intention to repeal it within six months prior to its expiration, it shall remain in force until the expiration of twelve months after the time that one of the contracting parties gives notice to the other party of intention to repeal.

Article 6. The present treaty shall be ratified by His Majesty, the King of Bavaria, and the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate of the United States, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Munich within twelve months from this date. (May 26, 1868.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Residence in Ireland to be Bought for the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 15.

The Committee of the House of Commons, to whom was referred the proposition to buy the Prince of Wales a suitable residence in Ireland, has reported favorably upon the subject.

IRELAND.

Collision Between Orangemen and Papists.

DUBLIN, Wednesday, July 15.

A collision occurred in Monaghan to-day between the Orangemen and Papists, in which four of the latter were wounded.

SPAIN.

News of the Political Situation Suppressed by the Government.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 15.

The reports of the political situation in Spain are obscure and contradictory. No reliable accounts of the conspiracy which led to the arrest of the Duke DE MONTPENSIER and others, have been received from any source. A stringent censorship is maintained by the Spanish Government, which prevents the transmission of political news by telegraph.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Murder by Indians in California—Hostilities in Arizona—The British Steamer Chanticleer Still Blockading Mazatlan—Affairs in the Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 14.

The mail steamer *Constitution*, for Panama, sailed to-day, carrying out $815,000 in treasure, of which $798,000 was for New-York.

Late advices from Crescent City, Cal., state that the Klammath Indians had attacked a party at Klammath Bluffs, killing one and wounding another. The remainder of the whites were beseiged in a block-house. The same tribe of savages had been stealing cattle for months past, and preparing for this raid. The military authorities were urged to station some troops in that vicinity, but failed to do so. Unless active measures are immediately taken to put down the Indians, an active and bloody war may be anticipated.

Arizona advices to June 27, state that the Indians had set fire to the woods near the town of Prescott, and great damage had been done to the cabins, fences, &c.

The signs of Indian hostilities were plentiful. The savages had kindled signal fires on nearly every mountain top the country round. Camp McPherson was filled with Indians.

The Wickenburg and Vulture Silver Mines were doing well.

Advices from Mazatlan, Mexico, to the 5th of July state that the British war steamer *Chanticleer* was still blockading that port against Mexican commerce, but was not interfering with American vessels. The United States steamer *Resaca* was at Mazatlan, and the *Osipee* at Corriento. On the 4th of July the American ships in the port of Mazatlan were dressed with flags, and the *Saranac* fired a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the day.

Arrived—Ship *Lochiel* from New Castle, New South Wales. Flour is still quoted at $6 25@$7 50. New Wheat, $1 85@$1 90. Legal tenders, 71.

An arrival from the Sandwich Islands to-day brings Honolulu advices to the 25th of June. The King prorogued the Hawaiian Legislature on the 24th of June, after a session of fifty-eight days. He thanked the members for their liberality toward his family, and for the zeal manifested by them for the best interests of the Government. The General Appropriation bill grants $1,000,000 for carrying on the Government for the year ending March, 1870. The sum of $30,000 is appropriated to encourage immigration, and $30,000 to promote inter-islandic steam communication.

The American Charge d'Affaires had an interview with the King, and presented Capt. SIMPSON of the United States steamer *Mohongo*. The audience lasted one hour. The Honolulu *Gazette*, the official organ of the Government, speaks in complimentary terms of the officers and crew of the *Mohongo*.

The British ship *Scioto* had arrived at Honolulu with 148 Japanese immigrants consigned to the Hawaiian Government. This is regarded as a great event. A few hours after the arrival of the vessel the Board of Emigration had applications for all the Japanese laborers.

The whaleship *Comet* was reported off Hakodadi April 18. She reported the following whalers as "clean:" *Corinthian, Cicero, Ohio, Washington, Eagle.* Also reported *Julien* with 65 barrels sperm oil; *Three Brothers*, 200 barrels sperm oil.

The following vessels were in the port of Honolulu: United States steamer *Mohongo*, British ships *Scioto* and *Robert Lane*.

A telegram from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, says that it is reported that the United States steamer *Suwanee* was wrecked on the 8th of July, near Fort Rupert. No particulars of the disaster had been received.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 15.

The United States steamer *Suwanee* left Victoria July 7 for Alaska.

The United States steamer *Wyoming*, July 9, ran into an unknown rock in Thadwell Passage, twenty-five miles north of Fort Russell, and stove a large hole nearly amidship, causing her to sink. The vessel is considered a total wreck. A portion of her spars are above water and may be saved, and probably her guns. No lives were lost. The English war steamer *Sparrow Hawk* was spoken the day following the shipwreck, and would reach the vessel in a few hours and render assistance.

United States steamer *Pensacola* arrived at Port Townsend July 13. She will shortly sail for Victoria.

Southern Convention to Consider Means for Securing Internal Improvement—An Emigration Scheme.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BRISTOL, Tenn., Wednesday, July 15.

The Convention called by the Norfolk, Va., Merchants' Exchange to consider the best means for establishing a line of steamships from Norfolk to Europe, to secure a better market to the South, and to furnish farmers for small farms and white laborers, met here to-day. Several hundred delegates are present, representing every town on the line from Norfolk to Memphis, and the adjacent sections of Northern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. Mr. T. A. NELSON, of Memphis, was chosen President, and great interest is manifested in the proposed enterprise. The organization of the Convention was delayed in consequence of the detention of the Norfolk train, and an adjournment until to-morrow was agreed to.

Narragansett Park Races.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, July 15.

To-day was the second day of the Narragansett Park Races. The attendance was much larger than the first, and the trotting, particularly in the last race, was quite spirited.

The first race was for a purse of $300, with an inside stake of $25 each, play or pay, for five-year olds and under; mile heats, best three in five in harness; the second horse to have $100. There were four entries, but only two horses competed.

The following is the summary:

Daniel Mace's (New-York City) s. g. Little Dan	2	1	1	1
Geo. H. Baily's (Portland, Me.) g. m. Green Mountain Maid	1	2	2	dis

Time—2:49¾, 2:51, 2:53¼, 2:44¾.

The second race was for a purse of $1,500, for all horses; mile heats, best three in five, to wagons; $1,000 to first and $500 to second, and resulted as follows:

Daniel Pfifer's (Long Island) b. m. Lady Thorne	1	1	2	1
Samuel McLaughlin's (New-York) b. g. Mountain Boy	2	2	1	2

Time—2:27¾, 2:27¾, 2:27, 2:30.

The Turf—Racing at Island Park, Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wedesday, July 15.

The Island Park Races opened to-day. The first race, for all horses that have never beat three minutes previous to June 10, 1868, $300 to first, $125 to second, $75 to third, was won by *Huntress* in 2:33, 2:31½; *Gray Henry* second, and *Needle Gun* third.

The second race for all horses that have never beat 2:40 previous to June 10, 1868, $400 to first, $200 to second, $100 to third, was won by *Surprise*, in 2:34, 2:34¼, 2:36¼, 2:38; *Nellie Locke* second, *Huntress* third.

The Murder on the Great Republic at St. Louis—Railroad Accident.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 15.

Capt. SAM. BARR, who was indicted as an accessory to the murder of HENRY ANDERSON on the steamer *Great Republic*, was admitted to bail to-day in the sum of $20,000, Capt. DAN. ABLE and W. H. THOUVEGAN becoming his sureties.

An accommodation train going West on the Pacific Railroad was yesterday thrown from the track a few miles west of Herman. A brakeman named DAN. HARLEY was instantly killed, and the conductor and several passengers were slightly injured. A train on the same road collided with a freight train this afternoon before getting out of the city, demolishing both locomotives. About three hundred delegates and outsiders to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Jefferson City to-morrow, were on the train, but no one was hurt.

From May 1, 1867, to July 10, 1868, seventy-four raids were made on gambling houses in this city. The amount of property seized and destroyed amounted to $32,000.

The excessive heat continues unabated, although a brisk shower fell this afternoon, accompanied with heavy thunder and lightning. Eleven cases of sun-stroke occurred to-day, and most of them will prove fatal.

The total number of deaths in this city to-day was thirty-seven, a large proportion of which were young children.

Michigan Democratic State Convention.

DETROIT, Wednesday, July 15.

The Democratic Convention to nominate State officers and Presidential Electors assembled in Merrill Hall, in this city, to-day. Hon. T. H. THOMPSON was elected President. The following State ticket was nominated: For Governor, JOHN MOORE, of Saginaw County; Lieutenant-Governor, S C. COFFINBERRY, of St. Josephs; Secretary of State, L. M. BOLIS, of Lanawee; Treasurer, J. F. MILLER, of Wastenaw; Commissioner of Land Office, HENRY GRINNELL, of Kent. Attorney-General, A. C. BALDWIN, of Oakland; Auditor-General, Col. LEWIS DILLMAN, of Wayne; Board of Education, ISAAC W. BUSH, of Oakland; PETER WHITE, of Marquette, and F. B. SMITH, of Branch County.

M. J. MILLS, of Detroit, was chosen Chairman of the State Central Committee. The New York nominations and platform were indorsed, and earnest and active support pledged.

The Hebrews and Gen. Grant.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 15.

A mass meeting of Hebrews was held at their club rooms to-night, to consider Gen. GRANT's order expelling Jews from the army's limits. Speeches were made by Rabbi TUSKA and others denouncing the order in the severest terms, and calling on the people of that race to redress the wrong at the polls.

Tobacco Fair in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 15.

The Third Annual Tobacco Fair of the Cincinnati and Covington Tobacco Trade Association, was held yesterday and to-day at PIKE's Music Hall, and was largely attended. The annual address was delivered by Col. L. S. BRADFORD. Twenty-four valuable premiums were offered, of which the following are the highest: First, to JOHN W. SLONE, Lynchburg, Va., for bright wrappers; second, for cutting leaf, to G. N. WALTER, Bracken County, Ky.; third, for black wrapper, to J. S. MARKHAM, Putnam County, Virginia; fourth, to Mrs. ANN WARE, Bracken County, Kentucky, for leaf tobacco. The sale of all the tobacco on exhibition commenced and will continue until sold. Sales are made at much lower prices than was expected. The principal buyers are from St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, New-York, Ithaca and Toledo.

Harvard Commencement—Honorary Degrees Conferred.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 15.

The attendance at the Harvard Commencement was less than usual owing to the extreme heat of the weather. The graduates numbered seventy-six. The public exercises were fully up to the average of former years. The following honorary degrees were conferred: Doctor of Laws, Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, of Concord; Admiral Charles Henry Davis, Andrew Atkinson Humphreys, Evangelius Apostalides Sophocles, James McCosh, President of Princeton College. Master of Arts, Henry Willard Williams, Horace P. Tuttle, Prof. Joseph Winlock.

The Police Troubles in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, July 15.

The police embroglio has been finally settled, the Mayor having surrendered the Station houses to the Board of Police Commissioners and disbanded his force.

The Committee appointed to confer with the Louisville and Nashville, the Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati Railroad Companies, and the General Council, reported to-day that the right of way through the city would be granted on condition that the Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati road would restore its gauge to four and a half feet in width.

Astronomical Discovery.

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, July 15.

This morning at 2 o'clock Prof. C. H. F. PETERS, of the Litchfield Observatory. Hamilton College, Clinton, discovered another asteroid, which makes one hundred now discoverd. It had the appearance of a star of the eleventh magnitude, and its position was twenty-one hours, nine minutes and ten seconds in the right ascension, and sixteen degrees and four minutes south declination, with a retrograde southern daily motion of about thirty-six seconds of time and six minutes in arc respectively.

Enthusiastic Republican Meeting in Illinois.

CHARLESTON, Ill., Wednesday, July 15.

A large and enthusiastic Republican mass meeting was held here to-day. Speeches were made by Gen. JESSE C. MOORE, of Illinois, and Gen. NATHAN KIMBALL, of Indiana. The "Tanners" are out in force to-night in a torchlight procession, and Col. THOMAS H. NELSON is addressing a crowd of 2,000 persons. Great enthusiasm prevails, and cheer after cheer goes up for GRANT and COLFAX.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 15.

The meeting of the Democrats of Chicago to ratify the nominations made at New-York, took place to-night. It was a large and enthusiastic gathering. There was speaking from two stands on court-house-square, and addresses were made by S. S. HAYES, JOHN G. ROGERS, Gen. WALKER, Dr. N. DAVIS and Col. MCGUIRE. There was a torchlight procession composed of the various Democratic clubs of the city, accompanied by six bands of music.

The South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, July 14.

In the Legislature here to-day five ballots were taken for United States Senator for the long term, with no choice. On the last vote Mr. MACKEY received 62, Mr. SAWYER 50, Mr. FRENCH 24, and Mr. CAMPBELL (Democrat) 14. Seventy-six votes are necessary for a choice.

The Governor has refused to approve the bond offered by the Republican Treasurer, on the ground of its being insufficient.

The District-Attorneyship of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 15.

WILLIAM B. MANN, one of the Republican candidates for District-Attorney, has written a letter declining the nomination, it being understood that Mr. HASELHURST, who was nominated by the bolters from the Convention, would write a similar letter, and that the Convention should reassemble to make new nominations. Mr. HASELHURST not having yet prepared his letter, the publication of Mr. MANN's is delayed for the present.

Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 15.

The Massachusetts Republican State Committee has designated the 9th of September next for a convention at Worcester to nominate State officers, and in making this appointment the Committee has issued an address to the people urging prompt and thorough organization for the great political work before them.

More Depredations by the Strikers at Pottsville, Penn.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Wednesday, July 15.

The strikers arrived in town just now, marched to Potts Orchard works and stopped the foundry. The bell rang for the men to go to work, but they refused to do so. A large crowd of people and about a hundred strikers are now forming in line to march to the Palo Alto and Atkins furnaces.

Loss by the Fire in Sing Sing Prison.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, July 15.

The losses by the burning of the cabinet shop attached to Sing Sing Prison, yesterday morning, foot up as follows: CHARLES WOODRUFF, $20,000; SWANN and FISHER, $3,000; no insurance. The State loss on the buildings is $6,000. WOODRUFF had only $2,000 insurance. About 150 convicts assisted in extinguishing the flames.

Commencement at Bates College, Maine.

LEWISTON, Me., Wednesday, July 15.

Commencement at Bates College took place to-day. Honorary degrees were conferred as follows: A. M., Rev. DAWSON BURNS, of London; D. D., Rev. GEORGE H. BALL, of Buffalo. E. P. WHIPPLE will deliver an oration before the literary societies this evening.

Arrest of Railroad Strikers in Tennessee

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, July 15.

Seven of the strikers on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad were arrested to-day.

The *Republican*, a new semi-weekly Radical paper, will appear this week under the auspices of JOHN RUKNE, of the *Staats Zeitung*.

New-York Forger in Canada Admitted to Bail.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, July 15.

GARDNER, the New-York forger, who shot Detective CULLEN, has been admitted to bail by Judge DRUMOND. The decision causes some comment, as Judge BADGLEY had previously refused applications.

The Trial of the Columbus Prisoners.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, July 15.

The trial of the Columbus prisoners was resumed to-day. Hon. A. H. STEPHENS having recovered from his recent illness, was present as counsel for the defendants.

Dr. STYLES, of Meriwether County, (a brother of the former Minister to Austria,) was sworn, and testified that at 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening of the day on which ASHBURN's death occurred, he met WILLIAM DUKE at the residence of his father, about forty miles northeast of Columbus. He further testified that ASHBURN was noted among the whites and the blacks as a cruel overseer and a bad man, and the fact of his passing away by the hands of masked assassins left a deep impression on his mind.

REVERDY JOHNSON BANQUET.

The Banquet Given to Mr. Johnson in Baltimore—His Speech on the Occasion.

BALTIMORE, Md., Wednesday, Md., July 15.

The banquet given by prominent citizens of Baltimore to Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, recently appointed Minister to England, took place to-night. About three hundred citizens were present. JOHN W. GARRETT, Esq., presided. After the cloth had been removed, Mr. GARRETT, in appropriate remarks, proposed "The health of Mr. JOHNSON, who responded, thanking the gentlemen present for this cordial reception, which he said would encourage him in the discharge of the important mission intrusted to him by the Government. He entertained a confident hope that the delicate questions existing between the United States and Great Britain will be so disposed of as to remove whatever embarrassments may have been occasioned. He spoke of the present and future of Baltimore City and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; the enterprise of the lines of steamers now plying between this port and Europe, and predicted that Baltimore is destined to be one of the most important shipping ports in the country. Referring to the late war, Mr. JOHNSON said, "That strife, thank God, is now terminated, but its dreadful effects to a great extent remain. These do not consist only to desolated hearths and to destroyed homesteads, before scenes of intelligence and refinement, but of the suspension of these feelings of friendship which are so vital to the happiness of the people of the same Government, but "the night is far spent; the day is at hand." I am convinced that a better condition of things is near us. Addressing himself to the professional gentlemen present, he referred to the many years that he had been associated with them, and of the uninterrupted friendship which existed. Mentioning several names of persons who were his friends and associates but who have been taken from us, he said: "As long as judicial purity and ability are cherished, the name of TANEY will shine with a clear and unfading lustre."

After speaking further, briefly but feelingly, Mr. JOHNSON resumed his seat,

Letters of regret were read from the President and his Cabinet, Chief Justice CHASE, Senators SUMNER, SHERMAN and others, Baron STOECKEL and Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

The first regular toast, "The President of the United States," was responded to by Ex-Govenor BRADFORD.

The second regular toast, "The Queen of Great Britain and Ireland," was responded to by Hon. Mr. THORNTON, the British Minister, who spoke in substance as follows:

In responding to the health of his gracious Sovereign, it was pleasant to show his appreciation of the distinguished guest they had met to honor. He congratulated our citizens upon the appointment of Mr. JOHNSON as Minister to Great Britain. It was a proof that a long unvaried line of honesty, and integrity of conduct, with indomitable perseverance in a straightforward course, was held in highest estimation by all parties of this country, which had never failed in doing honor to itself in sending their most distinguished men abroad, in proof of which he need only mention the name of ADAMS. That gentleman at a most critical time had succeeded in preserving the amicable relations of the two countries, and the people of England deeply regretted his departure. He was glad to say that, in a letter recently received from him, that gentleman said he was happy to believe that in leaving England he had not left behind a single enemy. He asserted with great satisfaction that Mr. JOHNSON is the right man in the right place. His appointment gives a guarantee of peace. He had not the slightest fear that every question arising between Great Britain and the United States would be settled satisfactorily, amicably and finally. His appointment had been hailed with satisfaction and unanimity everywhere. He could assure his hearers that Her Majesty expressed the same feelings of satisfaction regarding Mr. JOHNSON's appointment. He hoped success might attend all his efforts, and this he regarded as the wish of all the citizens of the United States who love their country."

At the conclusion of Mr. THORNTON's remarks, the band played "God Save the Queen."

The third regular toast, "The State of Maryland," was responded to by Gov. SWANN, and the fourth and last, "The City of Baltimore," by Col. WEBSTER.

Appropriate speeches were made by Senators NYE, of Nevada, and HENDRICKS, of Indiana.

The banquet adjourned a little pass one o'clock.

Union Soldiers Convention in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 15.

The Union Soldiers' Convention at Jefferson City to-day was very largely attended. Col. W. M. GROSNER was appointed temporary, and Gen. JOHN MCNIELL permanent President. The following resolutions were adopted:

First—That our soldiers are attached to the Union of the States and principles of the Constitution of the United States, in defence of which they periled their lives and their all.

Second—That we hold it to be our duty, in common with all good citizens, to uphold, defend and enforce the laws of the United States as enacted by the representatives of the people in Congress and Constitution and laws of this State; and that they will do so at all times, under all circumstances, and against all and every organization, party or individual who may attempt to trample them under foot.

Third—That we approve and indorse the declaration of principles laid down by the National Union Republican Convention at Chicago, and pledge our earnest and hearty support to the nominees of that Convention.

Fourth, That we have an abiding confidence in the integrity, patriotism and ability of the great Captain, under whose leadership we achieved the victory of liberty and Union over Slavery and secession; and, as we relied upon him to put down the rebellion, so we can trust him to guard the institutions, for the preservation of which he lead us to victory. With the helm of State in the hands of ULYSSES S. GRANT, we can repose in security that the honor of the nation will be upheld at home and abroad, the laws fully executed, the interests of our disabled comrades, and of the widows and orphans of our fallen brothers, be effectually guarded, and peace, prosperity and the happiness of the whole people secured.

Fifth—That the distinguished civilian and statesman SCHUYLER COLFAX, the soldiers' friend, who so nobly stood by the Union and its defenders in the councils of the nation throughout the great struggle, is entitled to the confidence and support of the men who fought under our starry banner on land and on sea.

Sixth—That while we shall never cease to condemn the mad spirit of rebellion which forced upon us a war unparalleled in history, and waged for a purpose hostile to every principle of republican equality and Christian philanthropy, we yet entertain malice toward none of them who fought against us in fierce and open battle; and while we believe that the forfeiture of all political rights on the part of those engaged in or aided or sympatnized in the rebellion, was a legitimate, just and proper consequence, we yet stand ready to give to the soldiers who met us in manly fight equal political privileges, at the earliest moment, consistent with the State and national safety.

Seventh, That we are unequivocally in favor of the ratification at the general election to be held in November next of the proposed amendment to the State Constitution, striking out the word "white" wherever it occurs in the instrument.

Eighth—That we hold it to be a measure of ancient justice that all officers, State, county and municipal, should be elective and not appointive, to the end that the workingmen shall have an equal chance with the politician, and the soldier or sailor with the hangers-on of camps.

Ninth. That reposing implicit confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the Republican Convention to assemble in Jefferson City to-morrow, we pledge to the nominees of that Convention our full and hearty support.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, July 15.

In the Senate to-day a resolution of inquiry as to the eligibility of the officers of the Senate, was passed.

Mr. CANDLER offered a resolution requesting the Governor to furnish the Senate with such papers or documents affecting the eligibility of Senators, as he may have in his possession.

The resolution was strongly opposed by the Republican members, as being disrespectful to the Governor. The Democrats disclaimed any disrespect, but claimed that a disposition to delay matters was apparent.

The resolution was adopted, and they adjourned till Friday.

Republican Congressional Convention in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, July 15.

The Republicans of the Seventh District, in convention to-day at London, nominated Judge J. WINANS for Congress.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 15.

Mr. DRAKE called up the House bill to amend certain acts in relation to the Navy and Marine Corps. The amendments of the Committee on Naval Affairs, were agreed to, the bill passed, and goes to the House for concurrence.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to reduce the Military Peace establishment of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The bill provides for a reduction of the number of enlisted men to 26,000, to be contained in thirty regiments of infantry, eight of cavalry and four of artillery, and contemplates the appointment by the Secretary of War of a board of competent officers whose duty it shall be to prepare and submit to him a plan for carrying into effect its provisions, specifying in detail manner, consolidating existing regiments and designating what officers are to be retained on duty or otherwise. This plan is to be submitted by the Secretary of War at the next session, and no action shall be taken upon it until Congress shall have given its approval.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. COLE offered a joint resolution in relation to the Southern Central Pacific Railroad, which was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill legalizing certain locations of Agricultural College scrip therein designated.

AN AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

Mr. POMEROY called up the bill for the establishment of a line of steamships from New-York to various ports in Europe, under a company to be styled "The Commercial Steam Navigation Company."

Mr. POMEROY urged, as on a former occasion, the advisability of having the mails carried on American vessels, as proposed by the bill. He said that the bill as passed by the House gives the Company no subsidy, simply allowing them postage on the letters they shall carry to the amount of 400,000 a year, for twenty years, and that beyond that there is no liability upon the Government.

Mr. CONNESS, while in favor of having successful competition on the ocean by American lines, was opposed to its principle, which would prevent any future reduction in the rates of postage; at all events, without compensation to the company.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN advocated and explained the bill.

Several Senators pronounced themselves in favor of the scheme.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, said that unjust discriminations are made in English ports in the matter of freights against American vessels and in favor of American vessels that are subsidized by the United States to the amount of $500,000 a year. This bill simply gave an American Company $400,000 from postages.

Mr. MORRILL was also in favor of establishing a line of American steamships, but he desired that amendments should be made to the bill. He moved to make the period during which the arrangements shall exist ten years instead of twenty, which he thought too long a period for a monopoly in these days of commercial enterprise.

Mr. POMEROY pointed out, that by the bill, Congress can terminate the contract at any time during the twenty years.

Mr. MORRILL replied that in case of such a termination of the contract, the company could seek damages from the Government.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said that it might justly do so.

Mr. MORRILL continued, indicating other points in which the bill should be amended—among others, that first-class service should be required of the company, instead of permitting them to take advantage of their monopoly by keeping on slow or inferior vessels. The amendment to reduce the period to ten years was agreed to by a vote of 20 to 17.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, then moved to amend by striking out 3,000 as the tonnage specified for the steamers, and insert 5,000.

Mr. NYE opposed the motion, styling it another instance of the spirit which has resulted in driving the Stars and Stripes from the ocean, until every mail that goes across the ocean goes in foreign bottoms, and the American flag is a curiosity in the harbor of New-York. He thought it time to end this spirit from which Boston wanted everything projected in New-York, and New-York wanted everything started in Boston.

Mr. CONNESS took the floor to reply, but the special order, the Indian Appropriation bill, was called for, and the pending bill was laid aside.

VACANCIES IN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

The Senate insisted on its amendments to the bill to supply vacancies in the Executive Departments. The bill was non-concurred in by the House, and Messrs. CONKLING, EDMUNDS and VICKERS were appointed as a Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the President, inclosing a report from the Secretary of State, with a list of the States of the Union that have ratified the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, together with copies of the resolutions of ratification; also copies of the resolutions of the Ohio and New-Jersey Legislatures, purporting to rescind the ratification of the said amendment; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

GOVERNMENT FOR ALASKA.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to extend the laws of the United States, relating to customs, navigation and commerce, over Alaska, and to establish a collection district therein; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up, and the amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were of trifling importance, and were concurred in.

A large number of amendments of detail were reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, one of them, providing for the appropriation of $5,000 for presents to Indians, elicited some discussion, Mr. HOWE having opposed it.

Mr. HARLAN said that every one conversant with Indian affairs, knew that little presents are frequently necessary, as in the case of the kidnapping of a white woman, and her subsequent rescue by friendly Indians.

Mr. RAMSEY confirmed the statement.

Mr. HOWE refused to believe that the appropriation being such a small sum to distribute among so many Indians, ever found its way to its proper destination.

The amendment was agreed to.

The consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was continued throughout the afternoon.

THE WHISKY AND TOBACCO TAX.

Mr. SHERMAN, shortly before 4 o'clock, made a lengthy report from the Committee of Conference appointed on the disagreements between the House and the Senate on the bill to change and more effectually secure the collection of the tax on distilled spirits, tobacco, &c., which was agreed to.

Mr. CATTELL introduced a bill to allow the Manufacturers' Bank of New-York to change its location.

At 4:10 P. M. the Senate went into Executive session, and after some time adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill for the relief of Z. M. HALL, of Chicago, refunding tonnage tax, which was passed.

THE CONTINGENT FUND.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Indiana, offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the disbursement of the contingent fund of the House for 1867 and 1868, with the power to send for persons and papers where the same can be done without expense, which was adopted.

SALE OF HARPER'S FERRY.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, asked leave to report back the Senate bill for the sale of Government property at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., which was objected to.

WHARVES AT OSWEGO.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill introduced by Mr. CHURCHILL, giving the assent of the United States to the construction of certain wharves in the harbor of Oswego, New-York, which was passed.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

Mr. PIKE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the restoration of Commanders GREENLEAF, CILLEY, and AARON K. HUGHES, of the United States Navy, to the active list from the retired list. Passed.

THE STATUE OF VICTORY.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, introduced a joint resolution to admit, free of duty, the marble figure of "Victory" intended to surmount the monument in Harrisburg, in memory of the Pennsylvania soldiers who fell in the Mexican war. Passed.

A PENSION BILL.

Mr. MILLER, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill directing that evidence be taken as to the right of the pension of the father of Sergeant W. H. COX, Second Pennsylvania Artillery. Passed.

MEMBER FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, the credentials of JAMES H. GOSS, member elect from the Fourth District of South Carolina, was referred to the Committee on Elections.

THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM APPROPRIATION.

The House resumed consideration of the bill making appropriations for the Deaf and Dumb Institution of the District of Columbia.

Mr. SHANKS moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday rejecting Mr. WASHBURNE's amendment to contract with an institution in one of the States for the instruction of deaf and dumb.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to lay the motion on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 67, nays 49.

The question was next taken on Mr. WASHBURNE's other amendment for the creation of a Commissioner of Charities, which was rejected by yeas 63, nays 71.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived by yeas 42, nays 84. The bill was then passed. It appropriates for the support of the institution, in addition to an existing appropriation, $3,000, and for building expenses $48,000.

MEMBER FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, reported that the credentials of DAVID HEATON, member elect from the Second District of North Carolina, had been examined and found to be in due form. Mr. HEATON thereupon advanced to the Speaker's chair, had the test oath administered to him, and took his seat as Representative from North Carolina.

MILWAUKEE HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported that the memorial of the City of Milwaukee for reimbursement of expenses in improvement of the harbor (presented by Mr. PAINE) had been postponed till next session, and that Messrs. ELIOT and SAWYER had been appointed a sub committee to ascertain the facts.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Speaker presented a message from the Senate requesting the return of the Senate resolution which announced the concurrence in the report of the Conference Committee on the sundry civil expenses appropriation bill in order that it might be recommended.

The Speaker stated in reference to it, that the conference report had been agreed to by the House, and that a motion to reconsider the vote had been laid on the table, and that therefore, it was not within the power of the House to comply with the request of the Senate, unless by unanimous consent.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois, objected.

The Speaker stated that a message would be sent to the Senate, stating the condition of the business under the rules of the House, and that therefore, the House was unable to comply with the request of the Senate.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK asked consent to have the Funding bill taken from the Speaker's table, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means; and stating that it would be reported back within two days.

Mr. RANDALL objected.

BOUNTY CLAIMS.

Mr. BOYER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill introduced by Mr. KOONTZ, repealing so much of the second section of the act of the 28th of February, 1867, as provides that that section shall apply only to claims of drafted men for bounty received at the War Department prior to its passage. It extends the time for presenting such claims two years.

After an explanation by Mr. KOONTZ the bill was passed.

REMOVING POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back Senate amendments to the House bill, removing political disabilities. He recommended concurrence, and stated that the Senate had struck out eight names from the House bill, and had inserted many other names. The amendments were concurred in; yeas 101, nays 20; more than two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

THE HOUSE CONTINGENT FUND.

Mr. BROOMALL moved to change the resolution adopted this morning on motion of Mr. WASHBURN, of Indiana, creating a select committee on the disbursement of the contingent fund of the House, and referring the business to the Committee of Accounts, which was agreed to.

THE WESTERN PRAIRIES.

Mr. DONNELLY addressed the House upon the necessary measures for the development of the great interior plains of the continent. Several bills, he said, were pending for grants of land to California, Nevada and other States for the construction of works to irrigate the large regions of the now uninhabited country. He showed the great extent of irrigation in Europe, stating that in three States 3,000 square miles were cultivated by irrigation; that an extent of land around the Mediterranean Sea was cultivated by irrigation equal to the whole area of that sea. He showed the results in the United States, especially in Utah, and claimed that nearly all the great plains would be cultivated if the water of the lakes and rivers was turned to proper account. He also argued the necessity for the encouragement of the growth of woods and forests in all the prairie and plain country, and that irrigation would lead to this as had been proved in the case of Utah. The interior plains were not habitable without irrigation and forests, and if these could be created by wise legislation such as these land grants proposed, a vast area would be furnished for the use of settlers and great benefits conferred on mankind.

MISSOURI CONTESTED ELECTION.

The House then, at 3 o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of the Missouri contested election case of Mr. SWITZLER against Mr. ANDERSON, the Committee on Elections reporting that the sitting member, GEO. W. ANDERSON, was not entitled to the seat, and that the contestant, WM. F. SWITZLER, was.

Mr. POLAND addressed the House in advocacy of the report of the Committee.

THE TAX BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK, at 4:20 o'clock, made a report from the Conference Committee on the Tax bill, which was agreed to. The Conference report having also been agreed to by the Senate, the bill goes to the President for his approval.

In reply to inquiries as to the details of the report, Mr. SCHENCK explained as to banks. The Conference Committee had agreed to strike out all relating to banks, being entirely satisfied that no bill could pass this session containing such a provision. Storekeepers are to be paid by the United States; special agents are limited to twenty-five in number; mineral oil has been put upon the same footing as other manufactures; all distillers and refiners of oil are to pay the same as other manufactures,

Mr. SCOFIELD—There is no tax per gallon on petroleum?

Mr. SCHENCK—No tax except on sales. The removal of spirits in bond is required to take place in nine months—a compromise between the six months of the House and the twelve months of the Senate. The loss of revenue on petroleum he estimated at about $2,000,000. The special tax on distillers remains as before; the tax on sales of wholesale liquor dealers is to be one per cent.—a compromise between the three per cent. of the House and the one-fifth of one per cent. of the Senate. By the provisions relating to Inspectors, some 1,600 or 1,700 officers would be got rid of, only some one hundred Inspectors being left to inspect tobaccos, snuff and cigars.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—What reduction will it make in Revenue officers?

Mr. SCHENCK—Certainly more than half.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, inquired as to the business before the Committee on Ways and Means in reference to adjournment.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that the principal business before the Committee was the Funding bill referred to it to-day, and which the Committee would report back within forty-eight hours.

Mr. BEACH suggested the printing of extra copies of the Tax bill for the information of the people.

Mr. SCHENCK thought that a good suggestion, and proposed twenty thousand extra copies of the bill to be ordered by the Clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the Senate amendment to the House bill to create the office of Surveyor General of Utah was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

On motion of Mr. SHANKS, the Senate bill for the relief of Mr. ROBERT FORD was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the Senate bill relating to contracts payable in coin, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CHANLER offered a resolution to create a Standing Committee on Emigration, to consist of nine members. Referred to Committee on Rules.

The House, at 4:45, took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for general debate.

The thermometer in the chamber indicated 91 degrees at the hour of meeting and 94 degrees at the hour of recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The House reassembled at 7:30 o'clock, the thermometer at the time indicating 94 degrees.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. BECK in the chair, and was addressed by Mr. CULLOM on the subject of national taxes; by Mr. PAINE in criticisms of the Democratic Party; by Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, on the political condition of the country, and by Mr. GARFIELD, on the subject of the finances and in opposition to the theory of taxing United States bonds, his remarks being in reply particularly to those made by Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, last night, and those made by Mr. PIKE some time ago. His argument was principally directed to disproving the assertion that the proposal to tax Government bonds found an example in England, and he declared, as the result of his examination, that England did not now tax, and never had taxed, the principal or the interest of the bonds. He described the proposition of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BUTLER,) and which was sent to the Committee of Ways and Means some weeks ago, to tax the interest on bonds ten per cent., as a direct, palpable order to the Committee to repudiate the annual interest of the public debt. For the sake of $13,000,000 per year, to be saved in interest, the friends of that measure would depreciate all the bonds which had already fallen more than one per cent. since that resolution had passed the House. The people of the United States could afford to make any sacrifice for their country, but the humblest member of the House could not afford to do a mean and despicable act; and he looked upon the proposition of the gentleman from Massachusetts as having in it the very essence of dishonor.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachutts, undertook, in a speech of five minutes, to refute the argument of Mr. GARFIELD, insisting that England did tax both the principal and interest of her public debt, and did tax foreigners. He intimated that Mr. GARFIELD knew no more of what a terminable annuity (of which he had been talking) was than a Choctaw.

Mr. GARFIELD replied to the latter remark by saying that if he did not understand more than a Choctaw, he trusted that he had better manners than those of a Choctaw in treating an opponent.

Mr. PIKE also replied to Mr. GARFIELD and to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. STONE then addressed the Committee on general politics, and at 9:30 o'clock the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

The Maryland Fruit Crop Almost a Failure.

From the Baltimore Gazette, July 14.

The fruit crop, which has always formed an important branch of the trade of Baltimore, and which for several years past has afforded constant employment to a number of the steamboats on the several rivers penetrating the Eastern Shore, is now almost an entire failure. The peach crop will not be one-twentieth part as large as it was last year, and in Dorchester, Talbot and Caroline Counties, the soils of which are peculiarly adapted to the production of that fruit, and whose orchards have usually yielded immense crops, there will not be enough for home consumption. The apple crop will also be very far short of the average. The small fruits, too, such as cherries, plums and damsons, are a failure, and in the last-named the curculio has taken such hold on the trees that great care will be necessary to restore them to productiveness. The berry crops are very large, and as whortleberry and blackberry crops grow wild, large numbers of persons are now engaged in picking them for this market. So abundant have both of these fruits become that they are sold in the villages on the river for $1 50 per bushel, or retail at rates not exceeding $2 per bushel for the best qualities.

The Eruption of Mauna Loa.

The Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser* of May 16 contains the following:

"We have news from Kilauea to the 2d inst. The old crater was still dormant, no fire to be seen about it. The only molten lava found anywhere in Kau or Puna was in a rent about one mile south of the road leading from the crater to Kahapala, from which a small stream ran out for a distance of about one mile; but even this only flowed occasionally. Steam was seen rising out from the sea, a distance of say fifteen miles off Keauhou, or between Keauhou and Punaluu. Occasional earthquakes continue throughout the Puna and Kau districts, three or four daily, not very severe, but sufficient to confirm the belief that the action of the volcano is not entirely over."

Another paper says: "A curious phenomenon occurred at Kau, Hawaii, the scene of the late earthquakes, lava flows, tidal wave, and other disturbances too numerous to mention. A water-spout seems to shoot out from the side of a high hill, which caused considerable damage. The flow of water was very great, and carried some 14,000 pounds of pulu, at the pulu station of C. N. SPENCER, down to the sea. This water-spout lasted only fifteen minutes, and no signs of water have since been visible at the place from which this spout occurred."

Mechanics in California—No Extraordinary Demand for Them.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, June 16.

It cannot be said that there is in California a dearth of mechanics, beyond the special wants of two or three months early this season. On the other hand, we do not think that good mechanics with moderate expectations run much risk in coming here. But if ten thousand mechanics in the Atlantic States have good positions, that particular ten thousand had better stay there; while such as happen to be out of employment through no fault of their own, will not make the case any worse by coming here. But a caution may be seasonable, that there is no wide gap requiring an extraordinary draft to fill it. A healthy demand would soon be stifled by an unhealthy supply. We judge that at present, as many laborers in all departments land here every week as can readily find satisfactory employment. And so far as our observation goes, there has never been a time when the very best of workmen in nearly every department of mechanical labor could not be picked up in this city on a few hours' notice.

Another Balloon Accident on the Fourth

From the St. Louis Republican, July 11.

A young beginner in the art of aeronautics came near losing his life in his upward, or rather downward, career, on the Fourth, at Mexico, Audrain County, Mo. While a black man was engaged in generating gas, some portion of the oil was spilled or thrown upon the side of the lower part of the machinery below the seat of the young "aspirant," and at the moment of starting the basket swung over the blaze and took fire. The balloon, a large one, went up with great rapidity, and was at a great height when the candidate for high honors discovered his danger. As quickly as possible he pulled the rope to let out the gas, and down he came at a rate that would have killed him beyond peradventure but for the fortunate circumstance of his dropping into the top of a very large tree. The poor man nearly enveloped in the flames, and badly scratched and bruised by the branches of the tree, came to the ground like a sportman's wounded squirrel, "not dead, but kicking." The balloon continued to burn in the top of the oak until consumed. Such a perilous ascent and descent was never seen before.

Murderers Sentenced to be Hanged.

From the Sing Sing Register, July 14.

MICHAEL J. CANTY and CHARLES BURKE, recently convicted of murder in the first degree, in having been concerned with THOMAS FITZGERALD in killing Miss ELLEN HICKS, on the 2d day of August, 1866, in the village of West Chester, were brought into court at White Plains on Friday last, and sentenced by Justice LOTT, to be hanged on Friday, Aug. 28. The counsel for the defence urged the Court to suspend sentence in the case, but Justice LOTT stated that, notwithstanding the fact that he charged the jury as favorably in behalf of the prisoners as circumstances would permit, the jury found them guilty, and it therefore became his painful duty to pass sentence at once. Rev. Mr. RUMNEY, Rector of the Episcopal Church at White Plains, appealed to the District-Attorney to sign a petition to the Governor to commute their sentence to imprisonment in the State Prison, but the District-Attorney refused to comply with the wishes of Mr. RUMNEY, on the ground that each was guilty, and that the statements put forth by FITZGERALD were entirely at variance with the truth.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A YOUNG LADY.—On Monday last while Miss HARRIET SILVERTHORN, daughter of Mr. JOHN SILVERTHORN, residing near Holmes Mills, was on her way from a store to her father's house, a colored man named WILLIAM WISE approached her from behind, and, demanding her money, struck her a violent blow on the head, intending to knock her down and rob her of some money that she was known to possess at the time. Strange to say, however, the blow failed of its mission, perceiving which the villain seized and dragged her some thirty yards in the woods, where he attempted the most fiendish outrage upon virtue known in law. But honor and life were at stake, and the heroic young girl struggled desperately for both, and by her cries soon attracted the presence of her brother, who was providentially near by. The cowardly monster at once became alarmed and ran off. Mr. SILVERTHORN found his sister weak and staggering, her head, throat and ears being frightfully cut, one of the latter having been cut out to the bone. The rascal has been arrested and incarcerated. Miss SILVERTHORN remains in a critical condition, with doubts as to her recovery.—*Newtown (Md.) Record.*

LILY SUNDAY WITH THE UNIVERSALISTS.—Yesterday, according to a growing custom in the denomination of Universalists, was observed by the church and society in Worcester, as "Lily Sunday. The church was decorated with a profusion of white garden and water lilies, most tastefully arranged upon the desk and altar. In the morning Rev. Mr. BOWLES preached an admirable discourse from the words of Hosea, "Ye shall grow as a lily." In the afternoon the exercises were principally conducted by the children of the Sunday school—in which appropriate speaking and singing alternated, to the pleasure and delight of the large congregation. In connection with these exercises fifteen children were solemnly dedicated, in the name of Jesus, to the service of God. This last rite is a peculiarity with our Universalist friends, and once in a year becomes an occasion of much interest and rejoicing to their congregations everywhere. "Lily Sunday" is not a fixed period, but is observed in each locality as the flowers come forward in their season.—*Worcester Spy, July 13.*

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN WASHINGTON-STREET.—At 11 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the two story cotton warehouse of CYRUS OLMSTED, Nos. 502, 504 and 506 Washington-street. The building contained 1,500 bales of cotton, mostly belonging to SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., No. 47 Broad-street. The workmen had been engaged until 10 o'clock in restoring the cotton on the second floor, and one hour afterward the flames were discovered upon that floor. As is generally the case with cotton fires, the flames were difficult to manage and were not subdued until the greater part of the cotton had been destroyed or damaged. The loss on cotton will be about $60,000 and is fully insured. The building is damaged about $2,500, and is insured for $5,000 in the Lenox and one other Company.

DROWNING CASE.—About 12 o'clock last evening GEORGE OLTEN, 19 years of age, was drowned while bathing at the foot of Fifth-street, East River. The body was not recovered.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Rising Star—$522,721 in Specie.

The steamship *Rising Star*, which left Aspinwall July 7, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings the specie indicated by the accompanying

TREASURE LIST.

Eugene Kelly & Co.	$71,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	$47,871
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	83,565	P. Harmony's Nephews & Co.	4,530
Moritz Meyer	21,369	Marcial & Co.	1,050
A. Belmont & Co.	110,442	S. L. Isaacs & Asch	922
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	179,000		
Ribon & Munoz	3,000	Total	$522,721

Opening of the Argentine Congress—The Finances in Good Condition—The War without Friends—Probability that Congress will Annul the Triple Alliance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Buenos Ayres, S. A., Thursday, May 28, 1868.

Our supplemental mail leaves to-day, and a more uncertain boiling condition of the political cauldron could hardly be imagined. Congress, the war, impeachment, Presidential election, removal of Capital, are among the exciting questions of the day. Let us take them in this order:

CONGRESS.

This august body was organized May 28, and received that day the annual message of President Mitre. He first, as is usual here, gave an extemporaneous address. It was couched in few and guarded words, avoiding all reference to tender points, and then gave his message to the President of the Senate, Dr. Valentine Alsina, and it was read by the Clerk.

By the message, the national finances are singularly sound. It appears that the regular income has covered the expenses of the Paraguayan war, amounting to over $5,500,000, and but for that war there would be a surplus to about that amount. The national income is twenty-six per cent. greater than the year before.

Congress is in a bad mood to treat the President tenderly, as there is a strong disposition to impeach him for high (administration) crimes and misdemeanors. So radical is Congress that a Federal judge whose impeachment stood over from last year, had his case summarily dismissed by a resolution this year. And a member expelled last year for treason or something like it, being reëlected, is received without a why or a wherefore. It is hoped yet that the session will close without impeachment.

THE WAR.

It is very certain that the Paraguayan War has few friends in Congress. The Triple Alliance Treaty was once approved in secret session, but the logic of events has piled up an argument against it not to be resisted. There is a disposition to annul it, and so withdraw from that contest. The national honor has been vindicated, the best generalship and the best fighting ever seen in South America have brought honor to the Argentine name. It has been fruitful in expenditure of men and money, and for these there are no compensations sufficiently great that Argentines can ask. Why then proceed? This is the line of argument, and for one I do not know how to resist or to answer it.

The present state of the war is this: The Allies have about 45,000 men near Fort Humaita, ten ironclads, and about fifteen gunboats.

The object of the Allies just now is to completely invest Humaita. About half the ironclads are above the fort and about half below. There are 6,000 men on the picket line of siege in the Gran Chaco side, the latest supply train line that the fort had, and the rest of the army is surrounding the fort on the remaining side.

On the other hand, Lopez has about 5,000 men in the fort, with a large quantity of cattle ranging within the lines on several thousands of protected acres of pasture lands. Dry provisions also are said to be plenty for a year.

Lopez himself has just made a tour through the country, calling out into some form of patriotic service every able-bodied man, woman and child in the Republic. The women and smaller boys do not carry the musket, but they all work, each one taking the place of an effective man. They fill the subaltern country offices, manage the supplies, cultivate mandioca, rear cattle, work in hospitals, workshops, and every place where a strong-armed woman, unefeminated by civilization, can work, they are found. Probably the services of these Paraguayan Amazons save the deployment from the front of 20,000 men. Lopez is also building fortifications higher up the river, where the bulk of his army is.

These things rather contradict the old stories of the cruelties of Lopez, of his tyranny, and of the hatred of him and love of liberty and a freer government. They are happy to risk their lives for him, and they cheerfully die blessing him. He is far from perfect, but they like him.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Long before this reaches your readers Congress will have counted the electoral votes, and yet no one can predict who is to receive the majority. According to returns thus far, the votes seem to point out Sarmiento, but since the election various motives have affected various electors, and now, after all, it may be that Gen. Urquiza, of Entre Rios, may be elected. But I need not be giving probabilities when another mail may carry you certainties.

REMOVAL OF CAPITAL.

There is already before Congress a project for removing the capital from this city to Rosario. In hope of it Rosario is raising its prices and assuming airs generally, but she is not improving her police, nor making life secure even in the streets of the city in a dark night. The removal of the capital is deemed by many a signal for new revolutions, and so I fear; but let us hope that better counsels may prevail.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

The United States gunboat *Wasp*, which went up to Paraguay to bring down Minister Washburn, has not yet returned. Even the letters for him were not allowed to pass. Four officers have come out to join the *Wasp*, and have gone up the river to join her there.

The American colony in Santa Fé is progressing finely. They are making fine farms for themselves, and are gaining accessions of good neighbors.

The revolution threatened in Uruguay has gone out. Maximo Perez, the leader, has surrendered, and will probably be promoted.

Two steam plows have been introduced into this country, and work well so far.

United States of Colombia—Revolution on the Isthmus—Affairs in Peru, the Argentine Republic and Brazil—The Paraguayan War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Tuesday, July 7, 1868.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The mails from the interior were received on the 2d inst. The general news was that peace had been fully established throughout the land, thanks chiefly to the independent and conciliatory political disposition of the new President.

The Grand Jury of Elections of the State of Cundinamarca finished its work by declaring the candidates of the Liberal Party the next elected to the Legislature. This is an affair of great importance, and there is not the least doubt that the Liberal Party being united, as regards the elections, its influence will secure for it a decided triumph, and the exclusive management of public affairs for the future.

Congress terminated its sessions on the 3d ultimo, and left the country quite dissatisfied with its scanty and insignificant work.

ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

On this Isthmus great events are in progress. A revolutionary movement has taken place in Panama, headed by Gen. Ponce, and aided by the Liberal Party of the city and the troops. The Second "Designado" in charge of the Executive Power, Señor J. Diaz, has been imprisoned, it is said; but it is suspected that he, too, is in the plot. The apparent reason for the movement is a desire to prevent the Conservative Party, who now are masters of the "Ayuntamientos Electorales," from appointing a *godo* Governor. In the elections that have already taken place for members of the Legislature, they have triumphed over the Liberals at all points. The Panama *Star and Herald* gives the accompanying version of the whole affair:

The uninitiated in the politics of Panama were rather astonished on waking up on Sunday morning, July 5, to find that a *revolution* had occurred about 5 o'clock, the Government been overturned, the President imprisoned, and a Provisional Government installed, and all done in the quietest manner possible.

The revolution simply consisted in the Acting President Diaz handing over the Government to the Commander of the forces, Gen. Ponce, and making himself a voluntary prisoner until a Provisional Government could be established, of which Gen. Ponce has been installed as head. The object of the movement was to keep the Conservative Party out of power, as it seems the election throughout the State has gone in their favor, and this could only be effected by dissolving the existing legitimate Government, declaring a revolution and installing a Provisional Government. As the actors in this curious little political drama have the forces to sustain them, the whole affair has passed off very quietly in Panama; it is feared, however, when the news reaches the interior there will be trouble, but troops are already on the way to enforce subjection, and others were sent last week, no doubt with the same object. If the Conservative Party should attempt to support their claims, bloodshed and forced taxation will be the consequence; but if they quietly submit to the superior political engineering of the Liberals, matters will go on as smoothly as if nothing had happened, and Gen. Ponce's administration will in all probability prove as acceptable in the end as any other, at any rate to foreigners and those who are not office-seekers.

It is undoubtedly a deplorable state of affairs in a republican country when the votes of the people are wiped out by a flourish of the sword, or when the Chief Magistrate of the State is at any moment subject to be removed from office at the point of the bayonet, and thrown into prison by the very force raised to support him in the discharge of his duties, but this principle has been so well established by precedent on this Isthmus that it has almost become law; and the farce of deciding elections by popular vote has dwindled into a nonentity.

To foreigners living on the Isthmus it signifies little, however, which system is recognized so long as their rights are not interfered with; to them either mode of election, and either political party is equally acceptable so long as it does not lead to an increase of their taxes; and Gen. Ponce will, we presume, make just as good a President as any of the other candidates who were aspiring for office in a legitimate way.

The following is a translation of the address of the Provisional President, on assuming the Presidential chair:

[Translation.]

Fernando Ponce, General of the Armies of the Union and of the Sovereign State of Panama, and Provisional President of this State,

To His Fellow-Citizens:—The people and army of the Capital have spontaneously called me to take charge provisionally of the Executive Government of the State, to save the cause of liberty which is to-day threatened in this beautiful and important section of Colombia. You know the cause which has given rise to the popular movement that places me at the front of the public administration. Deficient institutions have permitted an unauthorized party to rise up, boldly pretending to subjugate the great liberal majority and check the rapid progress which this State should necessarily pursue. I have accepted the honor with which my fellow citizens have distinguished me, because a soldier who from his infancy has stood in the ranks of those who have fought for liberty and right, should not withhold his service when he sees the cause of the true Republic threatened.

Istmenians! We are possessors of the most important point of the globe, and we ought to see that our territory should not only be the road across which civilized nations must communicate, but also that it should be an asylum for all the oppressed. Let us found institutions capable in their benificent exercise to open out the prosperity of this country and give it respectability in the eyes of other Governments. Let us confide in the sublime destinies prepared for a free people. Let us be unanimous in assisting that peace may be eternal within the limits which the two oceans have marked out for this country, and plenty will be spread out before us, and will be preserved by such impregnable walls.

Foreigners Resident on the Isthmus! It gives me pleasure to remember that my modest country has been up to the present time so respected by friendly nations. The conduct of the Governors of this Republic, always worthy and respected in their foreign relations, and the protectors of strangers visiting our land, is the true bulwark of the people who enter in the race of civilization. Your houses and property will be respected and public treaties will be held inviolate during the short period of my administration.

Soldiers of the Battalion Santander: I entertain the hope that you will always bear with honor the flag of the free, and that you will never be unworthy of the honorable title by which you are distinguished.

The name of the hero of Boyaca is the greatest decoration with which you can be adorned, and in the moment of danger you ought to imitate his example.

Fellow Citizens: Before a constituted assembly, which should unite soon to regulate the situation of the State, I will lay down my authority and present myself to give an account of my acts.

Panama, July 5, 1868. FERNANDO PONCE.

The following officers have been appointed under the new Administration:

Commander of the Forces—Col. Villarea.
Secretary of State—Didimo Para.
Governor of the Department—Don Juan Sosa.

The Provisional President issued the following decree on the 6th inst.:

DECREE DECLARING THE STATE OF PANAMA IN A STATE OF WAR.

Fernando Ponce, General of the Army of Colombia and Provisional President of the Sovereign State of Panama, in use of the power conferred upon him, decrees:

Art. 1. The Sovereign State of Panama is declared in a state of war, and in consequence all constitutional guarantees are suspended. The attributes of the rights of nations which detail the proceedings of Governments in such cases, are in full force and vigor until public order is restored.

Given in Panama, July 6, 1868.
(Signed) FERNANDO PONCE.
The Secretary of State,
(Signed) Didimo Parra.

In addition to the foregoing, two other decrees have been issued—one to the effect that the Administration shall continue to be conducted according to the constitution and laws, so long as such do not clash with the decrees issued by the Supreme Provisional Government. That the Executive Administration is in charge of the President of the State, the Governors of Departments, and the Alcaldes of the district.

That all the judicial officers who do not resign their offices under the Provisional Government shall remain in office; as also the officers of the Executive who have not or may not hereafter be removed.

The other decree prohibits vessels of any kind leaving Panama for the ports of the State without permission from the President. It also prohibits the transit of the Rio Grande without similar permission, and prevents any meetings in the streets of more than four persons after 10 o'clock at night.

PERU.

The steamship *Callao* arrived at this port July 4. The yellow fever in Lima and Callao, although not yet quite extinct, is rapidly disappearing. The mortality is now reduced to seven per day. The principal victim to the epidemic since our last review is the Belgian engineer, Mr. Alexander de Mahieu, who distinguished himself during the late revolution in Peru by transporting a 300-pound Blakely gun, intended to be used at the siege of Arequipa, sixty-nine miles from the coast toward the beleagured city, through a section of country the most broken and barren in the republic. At the time of his death Mr. de Mahieu was in the service of the Government, superintending the work on the fortifications at Callao. The panic in the capital caused by the epidemic has subsided, the public schools have been reopened, and business is assuming its wonted activity.

Fears of a revolution in the capital are still entertained, and many persons have been placed under arrest. The *Nacional* thinks although a great deal of discontent exists against the present Government there is no danger of a revolution breaking out as the existing government has but a short time to remain in office, when the recently elected Executive, Col. Balta will take charge.

Congress is to be opened on the 28th of this month, July, and already the Deputies and Senators are arriving in the Capital. It is stated that the representation of more than two-thirds of the Provinces is disputed by double candidates. Congress will have to decide which are the legitimate representatives.

The work on the railroad from the coast to Arequipa is progressing with surprising rapidity under the management of Mr. Meiggs, the contractor. Already eleven miles of the road are graded and ready for the sleepers and rails. Some 1,600 laborers are now employed on the work, of whom a large portion are Chileno peons. The following paragraph from the *Mercurio* gives an idea of some of the difficulties to be overcome in carrying through this great undertaking: "In Huassamayo it will be necessary to cut a tunnel through a granite hill of about 2,000 feet, opening upon a precipice of from 600 to 800 feet deep, over which it will be necessary to throw a bridge some 1,600 feet long." At the present time there are some 600 Chileno peons and miners engaged under the superintendence of Mr. J. B. Hill, Mr. Meiggs' chief manager, in opening this tunnel. Mr. Thorndyke, in conjunction with Mr. Backus, Government Engineer, is making necessary surveys and staking out the line from Huassamayo to the coast. It is not yet definitely decided whether or not Mejia will be the terminus on the coast; for this reason the work was commenced at a point named La Joya, about midway to Arequipa. The laborers engaged are entirely free from sickness, large numbers are daily flocking in from Chili seeking employment.

Tenders for the construction of railroads between the following points have been called for: From the port of Iquique to the saltpetre mines of La Noria, from Lima to Chancay, and from Pisco to Ica. Proposals were to be received up to the 5th ins.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERACY.

News from Buenos Ayres is of a very gloomy character. The Buenos Ayres *Standard*, of May 20, alluding to the state of the interior of the country says: "The continued advices of revolt and revolution, which for the last two years we have been receiving from the interior, make us as it were callous to the sanguinary drama which is at present being enacted in some of the upper provinces.

The news by the last mail which arrived from Rosario could not be of a more conflicting character. Rioja, that home of revolution, that land of insurrection, is again convulsed, its capital attacked, stormed and taken, and the whole respectable portion of the population obliged to flee their homes and seek safety in the open camp. The harrowing picture of poor, trembling mothers rushing with their babes to escape the Vandals who took the city has hardly elicited a comment from the Press of Buenos Ayres; and yet when we realize the true extent of suffering and woe which that unfortunate people is undergoing, we feel, indeed, that there is a screw loose in the Government of a country where the Executive can afford no protection.

Although, with the most superficial inkling of Riojan politics, and an utter ignorance of her public men, we see and learn sufficient of that distant province to teach us that its government and its institutions are ill suited to its people.

Is it not afflicting to think that at this moment there is a province of the great Argentine Republic so torn by contending politicians and civil war that it is cursed by the double administration of two rival governors; that its city is sacked by a handful of Gauchos; that the women and children have fled their home, and are wandering about in the desolate "Llenos," without shelter or protection; that law and order are at an end, and that all these unbounded sorrows are traceable to the schemes and designs of electioneering agents.

Melancholy, however, as is this picture of Rioja, if we cross into the other provinces we find the state of affairs little better. Salta, which is the uttermost boundary of this Republic, and, until late, has had the reputation of being the most peaceable and industrious province, has set the country a fine example during the last elections. The Governor and some of its principal men popped into prison, fifty or sixty of the free and enlightened citizens shot down while in the act of voting, and the whole country in an uproar. In Catamarca and in Tucuman we also have revolutions. In the latter province the Government was upset in half an hour by the renowned Padre Campos. In Santiago we have the Warwick of the Republic, Taboada, marching to and fro, hoisting the banner of rebellion against the National Government, and riding roughshod over the adjoining provinces; while in Cordoba we have the positive announcement of another "fandango," which, possibly, ere this has taken place. Santa Fé and Entre Rios are quiet, but Buenos Ayres, the head and front of the Argentine Republic, has become so impatient of the National Government that even the Governor of the Province has, in the most public manner, mooted the probability of a change.

PEREZ ADVANCING ON MONTEVIDEO.

With profound regret people read the telegrams and bulletins published announcing that Perez is advancing on Montevideo with forced marches. An officer from Caraballo arrived here yesterday from Uruguay. He left last night for Montevideo. Another officer from Perez's camp also arrived, and, we understand, has gone down.

Perez recruits as he goes along.

Private letters from Montevideo yesterday, stated that the whole affair was arranged. In Montevideo, however, there exists much alarm, and business yesterday was almost at a stand-still.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

A Buenos Ayres paper has published some interesting news from Paraguay, said to be contained in a letter addressed by the Bishop of Paraguay to a party in Rosario. They are to the following tenor: That Lopez, on leaving Humaita, moving with his main army to the north of the Tebicuari, left in the former place a garrison of 5,000 men—with all the requisite artillery and with large stores of maize and charque sufficient for one years' consumption; also that he left several military posts well garrisoned on the Chaco road. That he then went to Asuncion, and, accompanied by the elders, the high clergy, and the Bishop undertook a journey in the interior, and by working on the ignorance and the fanaticism of the simple inhabitants of the country, had so fired their national enthusiasm, that men and women were flocking by thousands around him. The Bishop adds Lopez counted already on 700,000 between male and female fresh recruits, and that he proposed to relieve the siege of Humaita by attacking the Allies on their flank.

Another account says: The dates from the seat of war are to the 13th inst. We receive the details now of the action of the 8th. Gen. Rivas, having been informed that the Paraguayans were constructing an advanced redoubt, sent a Brazilian battalion, with the first of the line as a reserve, to dislodge them; in the engagement, which lasted an hour and a half, the Argentines did not take part, and the result was the complete defeat of the Paraguayans, leaving 111 corpses on the field. Their total losses were calculated at 250 to 300 men put *hors de combat*. The Brazilians had 9 killed and 65 wounded. A column of Paraguayan cavalry that was coming to protect the first one was also driven back; and in their retreat toward Timbo, the two columns who took the road by the river side, were decimated by the grape-shot of one of the iron-clads that followed them in a parallel line.

It is said that the Paraguayans have forces in Timbo, where one Col. Caballero is in command.

Col. Alen commands the garrison of Humaita, and Col. Hermosa the artillery.

Some steps have been taken by Paraguayans in the Allied camp to induce Alen to capitulate. A flag of truce was sent with a letter for him, and the Paraguayan officers who came out to meet the flag of truce said that they could not receive any communications for President Lopez. On being told that it was not for Lopez, and that they had only to send it to Alen, they refuse to comply, saying they had no orders except to defend the post intrusted to them.

It appears, however, that notwithstanding the stubborness displayed by the Paraguayans, Humaita cannot hold out much longer. The garrison seems already reduced to severe straights, and their companions at Timbo, above Humaita, have tried unsuccessfully the ingenious expedient of sending quarters of meat tied to small rafts, which they set floating down the river, most of which have been picked up by the Allies, the meat being already in a state of putrefaction.

Lopez is still reported to be near the Tebicuari with six thousand men of the three arms.

BRAZIL.

The Rio Janeiro correspondent of the *Standard* says:

Great anxiety is felt here for further news from the seat of war, and a reaction of disappointment and quasi despair is beginning to set in now that the patriotic ebullitions of feeling at the successful passage of Humaita have effervesced and disappeared. The people cannot comprehend the continued *statu quo* reported by each steamer arriving from the Platte, and wish to see something doing, or some hopes of an early termination of this war, which has been sucking up the life blood of Brazil and undermining all her progress and prosperity for more than three years.

MEXICO.

General Review—Affairs in Durango, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Tlaxcala, Sultepec, Guerrero, Guanajuato, Coahuila and Yucatan.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Thursday, July 9, 1868.

The mania in Mexico for *pronunciamientos* exists as strongly as does a drunkard's desire for his cups. It was hoped by the Republicans that after the downfall of the Empire its partisans would have been convinced of the futility of their operations against the Federal Government. These hopes of the Liberals, with a due regard for the truth be it stated, are far from being realized. Negrete has raised the standard of rebellion, and, placing himself at the head of various bands, devastates the country. Aureliano Rivera aids him, and Flores, Velasquez and others throw down the gauntlet of defiance to the Federal and State authorities. To make matters worse the rebels have no common interest; each chief strives for absolute power and only accepts the aid of other rebel commanders in the hope that his individual chances may be bettered thereby. There is not a State in the Mexican Republic in which men of ability and national notoriety, and backed by more or less numerous troops, have not rebelled against the State and National Governments. A cloud seems to be settling over Mexico, hopes are frustrated, commerce is paralyzed and the greater part of the riches of the country have fallen into the hands of usurers.

LERDO DE TEJADA

performs his duties of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, avoiding, ostensibly, all interference with his former position as one of the President's Cabinet Ministers, though he has made no formal resignation of the last-named post. The position is an anomalous one, and not at all creditable to Lerdo de Tejada, who retains the office, nor to Juarez, who permits his retention of it. It is well known that although Lerdo de Tejada occupies his seat as Chief Justice he has a daily consultation with Juarez, and the general opinion is that he really discharges the duties of his former office.

DURANGO.

On the 16th of April the General-in-Chief of the Fourth Division of the army gave information to the Governor of the State that Gen. Donato Guerra had routed the rebel forces of Sinaloa, who, to the number of 1,600, and under command of Gen. Angel Martinez, were taking possession of Villa Union. A few days later a proclamation, dated on the 15th, was circulated by the routed Martinez, who, with much condescension, announced the rebellion at an end, from the facts that he had not the spirit to sacrifice the people, and that he did not wish to wage war against the supreme Government of the Republic, to which he always had and always hoped to render due obedience. The Governor of the State sent a force of 100 men to Mazatlan, under command of Capt. Carabantes, to aid Gen. Rubi, and these reinforcements enabled him to gain a victory over the rebels. Capt. Andres Barraza, after having lent his services to the Republicans in the late war, devoted himself to the extermination of the highwaymen of this State, who had become very troublesome. This zeal for the apprehension of the ringleader of the band made him the victim of their Chief, Gerardo Gallego, who surprised him one night alone in his ranche and brutally assassinated him. Forces were sent out by the Government for the arrest of this band, and finally, through a petition to Congress, 100 cavalrymen were armed and equipped expressly for this purpose. A certain number of men were assigned besides to act as a guard over each farm. Many of the band have been arrested.

The festivities of the glorious 5th of May were celebrated in all parts of the State with true patriotism. At their conclusion, donations amounting to $1,300, and collected for the families of the dead and wounded at the siege of Queretero, were distributed. The second period of the legislative session opened on the 20th.

CHIHUAHUA.

On the 31st of May the Legislature of the State closed the second period of its sessions. There has been a deficit in the Government expenses of $70,000 during the past year.

D. Jesus Terrazas, Deputy to the Legislature of this State, died on the 1st of June. He had but just arrived from Guadaloupe and Calvo. His loss is the more lamentable in that he died at a premature age, being scarcely 40 years old.

SINALOA.

Some years since an American undertook to work the old mine of Tajo, in the City of Rosario, twenty-five leagues from Mazatlan, but was obliged to subsequently abandon the undertaking. Afterward another of his countrymen came and formed a company which have been working the mine up to the present writing. No expense or trouble has been spared, and it has proved a benefit to the country. Unfortunately, the law prohibiting the exportation of silver in ingots has almost ruined the whole affair. L. Bradbury, the President, and his friends have endeavored to have the law repealed, but to no purpose.

It appears that the moneys now in the Federal Treasury are scarcely sufficient to maintain Gen. Corona a month, and there are no hopes of a sufficiency being obtained during the approaching rainy season. What will the enemy do then? It is said the estimated expenses of the army reach $100,000 monthly.

JALISCO.

The sentence of Señor Gomez Cuervo continues to agitate the minds of the citizens of Guadalajara. It is said to be only the beginning of the development of a preconceived plan whose climax will be a complete change of the present state of affairs, delivering over the Government to certain individuals. The separation of Gen. Corona from his command in Jalisco and his retirement is resolved upon; it is even said that the fourth division of the army will be withdrawn; that the State will be immediately declared under martial law, when new elections will be held, the result of which may be prophesied, and all will take place conformably with the desires of the authorities in the capital, but in open opposition to the will of the people of Jalisco. It is useless to deny that Jalisco is passing through a very delicate and dangerous crisis. Notwithstanding untiring diligence on the part of Señor Robles Gil and Señor Perez Verdia, his secretary, highway robberies are frequent.

TLAXCALA.

Negrete and Mendez have smoked the pipe of peace and joined issue, but each, distrustful of final event seeks to make a cat's-paw of the other. The union of these two ringleaders has made matters much worse. Antonio Noriego has ordered the farmers to send him money, and has uttered terrible threats should they fail to comply with the demand, Seldom has this State been less quiet than now.

GUERRERO.

Gen. Jimenez went to Bravos on the 17th to discuss some affairs with Gen. Arce, who received him with marked attention. The State is suffering extremely from drought; farmers have hardly commenced planting corn. The heat is excessive; smallpox is still making great havoc, and grain continues to increase in price.

GUANAJUATO.

In this State tranquillity continues to be seriously interrupted. No notice has yet been had that the band under command of Gregorio Corona, which destroyed the forces of D. Jesus Sanchez, has left the State, and it is therefore supposed they are still here.

COAHUILA.

The Governor of this State has received communications from different localities, giving him notice of the appearance of rebels near Macuyu; they destroyed a train of wagons and stampeded off sixteen mules.

LA SIERRA.

The measures taken by Escobedo have completely disconcerted the rebels. At latest dates they had taken refuge in Jalpan, and Col. Cervantes was about moving from Queretaro toward that place. The above is the Government version of affairs in that quarter, but advices from other sources place matters in a different light.

YUCATAN.

A large river has lately been discovered in Tabasco, navigable for a considerable distance, and which promises magnificent results to those wishing to explore it; its discovery will prove of great importance to parties engaged in the cutting of mahogany, as this valuable timber abounds there. It is said Gen. Alatorre is about to take command of the forces to be sent against the rebels in Zacatlan. Many complaints are made public through various journals throughout the Republic regarding the manner in which the peons or laborers are treated on farms and plantations. They are practically reduced to slavery. The American gunboat *Marblehead*, from Pensacola, has been surveying the Mexican gulf coast. The officers aboard say they find variations between the English and French charts of the same seaboard.

QUASIMODO.

THE COAL REGIONS.

Scranton—The Coal Fields—Wyoming Valley—Wilkesbarre—Mauch Chunk—Mount Pisgah—The Switchback Railroad—The Miners' Strike—Moravian Settlement at Bethlehem.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Mauch Chunk, Wednesday, July 15, 1868.

My last letter was dated from Scranton, which town may be said to be the headquarters of the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. The route thither from the Delaware Water Gap is a delightful one, passing through some of the most beautiful and romantic mountain scenery in the world. Of Scranton itself there is little to be said. It is a town of 14,000 inhabitants, hot, ugly, noisy and dusty. The surrounding scenery is by no means attractive, and the tourist will do well to hurry on through the Wyoming Valley to Wilkesbarre, or "Wilkesbery," as the name is pronounced here. The ride of sixteen miles through the valley brings to view some delightful pastoral scenery. Substantial farm-houses, standing amid "fair orchard lawns," and fields of grain ripe for the harvest, backed by the cool, dark forest, and beyond this the mountain ranges that shut in the valley, greet the traveler's eye throughout the journey. At Kingston the omnibus supplies the place of steam cars, and after a ride of one mile we cross the Susquehanna and are at Wilkesbarre. Some enthusiastic tourists have described Wilkesbarre as a pretty town, but it would be difficult indeed to see wherein its beauty consists. But a few years ago the spot on which it stands was a wilderness, and like all American towns of recent growth it seems to combine all the elements of ugliness. The streets are straight and the buildings of the plainest and commonest kind. In the centre of the town stand the county buildings, large, red and ugly. The surrounding scenery, however, makes amends for all this. The town is in the centre of the Wyoming Valley, and from the principal hotel, which stands on the banks of the placid Susquehanna, a magnificent view is obtained. Right and left for many a mile stretches the landscape, so diversified and beautiful that the eye never wearies of it. Near Kingston stands the monument to those who fell during the Revolution, and not far off is the site of Fort Wintermoot. There too is the Indian Queen Esther's rock on which that strong-minded and strong-armed lady dashed out the brains of sixteen of her captured enemies. The valley itself has been rendered ever memorable by the battle and massacre which occurred there, and which form the principal subjects of Campbell's beautiful poem of "Gertrude of Wyoming." The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company are about to erect workshops at Wilkesbarre, covering some fifteen acres. Other improvements are also contemplated. The principal hotel is a handsome, well-furnished establishment, which provides a table that would do no discredit to the St. Nicholas or the Metropolitan. Yet the charges are one-third less than in any of our first-class New-York hotels. I imagine this establishment must have been planned by some sanguine man who expects to see Wilkesbarre shortly become a second Philadelphia.

The anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania are included between the Blue Ridge and the Susquehanna, and are divided into the Lackawanna Basin, including the coal measures of the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys; the Lehigh Basin, further south, and centering about Mauch Chunk; and the Schuylkill Basin, still further South. The Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys have Pittston, near Wilkesbarre as their centre, where the Lackawanna River empties itself into the Susquehanna. From Carbondale, at the head of the Lackawanna Valley, the coal basin extends to Shickshinny, where the Wyoming Valley terminates. Over this space some fifty collieries are scattered. In most cases the coal is so near the surface of the ground, that the mines are worked by "slopes" instead of shafts. Small lateral roads lead from the principal railroads to the mines, and over these the coal is, after being assorted, conveyed to market. Many of the mines yield from 300,000 to 500,000 tons of coal per annum, which is sold at the mouth of the pits for $2 and $2 50 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

The next place of interest is Mauch Chunk. The scenery on the route thither, in the opinion of many tourists, surpasses in romantic beauty that between the Water Gap and Scranton. Soon after leaving Wilkesbarre the ascent of the mountains commences. Below, on each side, lies a fine farming country, intermingled with dense forests and divided by branches of the Susquehanna. From the highest points the traveler looks down on the tops of smaller mountains far below him. The road here runs clear over the crest of the mountain, and for many miles no living creature or human habitation is seen. The various stopping places are of small importance. As the road approaches Mauch Chunk it descends to the base of the mountains, winds along by the side of the Lehigh River, and after a few sharp twists round the mountain spurs the cars stop at Mauch Chunk, or "Mawchunk," as the railroad people call it. Mauch Chunk (Bear Mountain,) has been called the Switzerland of America, and certainly if mountains can make a Switzerland it is fully entitled to the name. The village nestles in a small valley through which runs the Lehigh River. At the back, on each side and in front, the view is entirely shut out by the mountains, which rise to a height of from 1,000 to 2,000 feet. To the northeast of the village is Mount Pisgah, up and around which runs the Gravitation or Switchback Railroad. This is the lion of Mauch Chunk, and every visitor to the village is expected to make acquaintance with the animal. In truth, however, a ride over the Gravitation Road will disappoint no one. Taking a carriage at the hotel, travelers are conveyed about two miles up the mountain by a series of zigzags to the foot of the inclined plane. This plane is over two thousand feet long, its perpendicular height being 660 feet. Here are a few small passenger cars. Entering these, they are drawn up the plane by an iron belt, worked by a stationary engine on the summit. In order to prevent accidents, a safety car, with powerful self-acting brakes, is attached behind. From the summit of the plane an extensive view is obtained. The village, no bigger than a crow's nest in appearance, lies at our feet. On each side rise lofty mountains covered with trees, and bearing in their bosoms the *débris* of those primeval forests with which they were once clothed. After a stay of five minutes at the summit, the cars commence the descent of the mountain on a gently inclined plane which winds around in gentle curves, and affords at every turn a glimpse of new beauties. The cars are of course impelled by their own weight, and attain a speed of almost fifteen miles an hour. Although this method of locomotion appears to be somewhat dangerous, it is not so in reality, for the cars can be stopped by the brakes with ease at any point, and as a brake is attached to each car, if one gets out of order the others would still be serviceable. Most of the route, which is twenty miles in length, is overshadowed by trees, and as the cars are quite open and there is no dust, a jaunt over the Gravitation Road on a hot day is as cool and delightful a one as can be taken. At a certain point the cars reach the foot of a second inclined plane, up which they are drawn in the same manner as the first. They then commence the descent of the other side of the mountain, stopping, however, for about half an hour at Summit Hill. This is a small village occupied entirely by miners, who have now struck for higher wages, or rather fewer hours of labor, and who now spend their time and hard-earned money at the village tavern. All around here the mountain is mined. Most of these mines are either open ones, that is, worked in the same manner as a stone quarry, or the coal is got out by opening galleries or "slopes" into them. Not far from Summit Hill is a burning mine, which has been in a state of combustion for the last twenty years. All efforts to subdue the flames have proved fruitless. The descent of the cars from Summit Hill is accomplished by a series of zig-zags, at each end of which is a self-operating contrivance called a switch back. After a rapid descent the traveler finds himself once more very near the place where he set out. The road round the mountain is, of course, intended for the conveyance of coal from the various mines to Mauch Chunk, and the passenger cars are merely run at intervals for the convenience of visitors. The charge for the trip is $1 25, which includes the ride to and from the hotel.

After leaving Mauch Chunk we may be said to have taken leave of the coal regions. On the way home, however, the little village of Bethlehem claims attention as being one of the first, and now one of the principal settlements of the Moravians in this country. This town is the only Moravian settlement where the "Single Sisters' House" is still maintained. In 1738 a number of Moravians from Georgia came to Bethlehem, and seeing that the land was pleasant, fertile and well watered, they decided to establish themselves here. On the brow of the hill, overlooking the river, David Mitschman felled the first tree that was used in building the first house in Bethlehem. A Single Sisters' (improperly called Nuns') house, and a Brethren's house were erected. Also a church. The two first buildings still remain, and are used for the same purpose, I believe, as when first constructed. The church has been replaced by a larger structure, of extraordinary ugliness. The builders, too, might have taken a lesson from the old settlers in regard to the durability of their work, for already the plaster is pealing off from the new building, and the boundary wall is tumbling down. Close beside the church stands the Sisters' House, a long, low, cottage-like building of rough stone, with small windows, and small low rooms. At the back of this is the Brethren's House, now used as a hospital and infirmary, in which the old and sick receive proper care and treatment gratuitously. In the Single Sisters' House, spinsters of the Moravian faith are provided with board and lodging, and are allowed to work with the needle or in other ways for their own benefit. These houses, with one or two cottages in the vicinity, are the only buildings coeval with the settlement of the village. They all appear to be good for a couple of hundred years to come. Behind the Sisters' House is a fine large new schoolhouse, and near this is the ancient burying ground. It is a solemn-looking place, overshadowed by tall trees. There are no monuments or decorations of any kind. Each grave is covered by a mound of earth, on the top of which is a small flat stone recording the name, age, &c., of the deceased. Many of these stones have disappeared. Others bear no name, but simply a number. The oldest, I believe, bears date about 130 years ago. Here are buried many converted Indians, and nearly in the centre of the ground is the grave of David Mitschman, "the founder of Bethlehem, who felled the first tree to build the first house in Bethlehem," as his humble tombstone records. He died April 14, 1758. This burying ground is not half full, but the Brethren have thought proper to purchase another on the Nisky Hill. It is prettily situated and is large enough to inter all the Moravians in the country for a hundred years to come.

When the Moravians first settled in Bethlehem they held their property in common, but in 1762 they abandoned this system. A portion of their property, including the Sisters' House, Infirmary, Church, &c., was placed in the hands of Trustees. These institutions are now supported, I believe, by contributions or assessments.

The village of Bethlebem is one of the prettiest in Pennsylvania. Its streets are wide and straight, and shaded by fine trees. The buildings are nearly all of brick or stone, many of them appearing to be of considerable age. In the suburbs are some elegant private residences. The village contains several good hotels, the favorite stopping-place being the "Old Moravian Sun Hotel," established one hundred and ten years ago.

A short ride from Bethlehem brings us to Easton, where the Lehigh joins the Delaware. It is one of the oldest boroughs in the State. Here centre the Morris and Essex Railroad, the New-Jersey Central, the Belvidere, Delaware and the Lehigh Roads, besides the Morris Canal, and the Delaware and Lehigh Canals. Here an immense quantity of coal is received, which finds its way to New-York over the Morris and Essex and New-Jersey Central Roads, and to Philadelphia over the Lehigh Railroad. As we have already enjoyed the beautiful scenery on the Morris and Essex Railroad, we take the cars of the New-Jersey Central Railroad back to New-York, and are rapidly whirled through one of the richest farming districts in the country, in which the wheat harvest has already commenced, and the corn and oats give evidence of producing abundant crops, back to the Empire City, and with the conviction that our trip to the coal regions of Pennsylvania has been one of the most interesting and delightful that we have ever undertaken.

C. W.

A Somnambulist.—A respectable young lady, who has been in ill health for several days, wandered away from her home last night, dressed only in short night-clothes. She was met on Rodman's wharf by a young sailor, who asked her what was the matter. She said she was crazy and wanted to drown herself, and if he would push her off the wharf she would never tell of it. He promptly procured a blanket, and wrapping it around her, led her up street till he met the watchmen, who took her to the Station House. She was taken to her home this morning. Her friends feel very thankful to the young sailor for his kindness.—*Fall River (Mass.) News, July 13.*

POLITICAL MATTERS.

The Democratic Nomination—Pendleton's Victory in Defeat.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, July 13.

It was not Mr. Pendleton's financial views that defeated his nomination. Those views were ratified and indorsed unanimously in the Convention. Therein he was triumphant. He had succeeded in impressing upon the minds of the people of the United States the righteousness of that policy—that one of the largest and ablest body of men ever assembled upon this continent in convention gave unanimous and an intensified enthusiastic indorsement thereto. No man who witnessed the wild, intense enthusiasm with which the platform embodying his financial policy was received and adopted in convention could mistake the temper and the feeling of the people on that subject.

On the day before the adoption of the platform the feeling of the Convention was disclosed on this subject, when the resolution of the National Labor Convention, declaring in favor of the greenback policy, was read and incorporated into the proceedings of the Convention. There had been manifestations of enthusiasm before that seemed intense and of full volume; but they were gentle and mild compared with that which broke forth and welcomed this greenback resolution. It was as the wild, sweeping tornado, carrying everything before it with a rush and a crash. Again, when the announcement was made to the Convention that the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, then in session, gave to the platform adopted hearty indorsement, the floodgates of enthusiasm were again lifted, and there was another freshet of it.

So, thrice did the Convention, in the most unmistakable manner—with an earnestness and enthusiasm beyond comparison—proclaim that Mr. Pendleton's policy is the right policy. This Hon. Horatio Seymour saw, heard and felt. He knew what it meant. He knew that feeling could not be misunderstood or trifled with.

It was in the power of combinations—it was in the power of false friends—it was in the power of those who took counsel of their fears—to defeat the nomination of Mr. Pendleton; but it was not in the power of Wall-street, or of any combination, to defeat his great policy in Convention. Therein he is triumphant.

Said a leading delegate from Ohio, and a staunch and hard-working friend of Mr. Pendleton, when we reached New-York on the evening of the 1st, in answer to our question as to the prospect of Mr. Pendleton's nomination: "If we cannot nominate Pendleton, we will force Horatio Seymour upon them." This matter was quietly and adroitly managed. Smart as the New-Yorkers imagine themselves, they were at least outwitted by Ohio and Pendleton's friends.

Letter from Senator Howe to a Society of Colored Men.

A literary association of colored men in Wilmington, N. C., recently notified Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, that they had given their Society his name, and in reply he sent the following letter:

United States Senate Chamber,
Washington, D. C., July 4, 1868.

My Dear Sir: I have been trying a long time to find leisure to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 15th ult., as well as that of a subsequent date.

Your first letter gratified me much, but astonished me more. I was glad to learn that the intelligent colored people of Wilmington had recognized in me a friend; but I was surprised to learn it, for I have never taken any pains to advertise the fact, nor have I made any noisy professions of zeal for their welfare, nor do I pretend now to be animated by any peculiar attachment to the colored people. What I have done for the betterment of your people, I have believed for the best good of all people. Justice to all I fervently believe to be the highest instinct of both races. The servitude and the ignorance which we have imposed upon the colored people of the South, while I have regarded them as a degradation of your race, I felt them to be a disgrace and a scandal to my own. I have resented them in the name of both races. The redemption and elevation of your people I am sure will work the purification of ours.

To emancipate and enfranchise your people I have been ready at all times to venture whatever of political character I possessed, but if for this any one owes me thanks, I insist that thanks are due me from the white race, as much as from your own. But I accept them most gratefully from you, and for the honor you have done me in giving my name to your Club I give you cordial thanks; but I thank you more for giving it the name of "Progressive" than for giving it mine.

Nothing delights me more than the numberless evidences I discover that your people do not make the fatal mistake of regarding freedom as an end of effort, but as the beginning of the effort. Freedom is not culture, but only the means by which culture may be obtained. You, who profess both freedom and culture, understand this, and I am glad to see that you have inscribed the word Progress upon the banner under which you are rallying the freedmen of Wilmington.

You will do me a favor by communicating with me from time to time such facts touching the condition of your people as you may deem of importance.

Again thanking you for the compliment communicated through your letter,

I am, your obliged, humble servant,
G. M. Arnold, Esq. T. O. HOWE.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson's Successor in the Senate.

From the Baltimore American, July 14.

Gov. Swann yesterday appointed William Pinkney Whyte, Esq., of this city, United States Senator for the unexpired term of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, recently appointed Minister to England. His term expires on the 4th of March, 1869. Mr. Whyte is a grandson of the late Hon. William Pinkney, is a little over forty years of age, and is a lawyer by profession. He has always been an active politician of the Democratic school, has several times represented this city in the Legislature, and was for some years Comptroller of the State Treasury, in which position his friends claim that he exhibited considerable financial ability. He was defeated for the House of Representatives by Hon. J. Morrison Harris during the days of the American Party, in 1857, when Mr. Swann was one of his most bitter opponents. During the rebellion he took but little active part in political affairs. Last Winter he was a candidate for United States Senator, but withdrew after the first ballot. He has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for Congress from the Third District, now represented by Mr. Phelps, and as Gov. Swann desires that nomination, it is fair to presume that His Excellency has appointed Mr. Whyte to the vacant Senatorship with the intention of getting him out of the way. The new Senator is a gentleman of considerable ability, who no doubt will faithfully represent his party, and who has never allowed party spirit to embitter the social relations of life.

Ex-Gov. Wise's Speech in Richmond—Secession Not Dead.

The Richmond *Inquirer & Examiner* gives the following report of the remarks of Ex-Gov. Wise at the Democratic meeting in that city on Saturday evening, of which a synopsis was given in our special dispatches yesterday morning:

"At the conclusion of Gov. Vance's speech there were loud and continuous calls for Gen. Wise. He responded from his seat, and said that he had waited three years to see what he now saw, some glimpse of civil liberty. He stood a paroled prisoner of war, and feared he would not meet with the sympathies of his own friends in what he had to say. He cared nothing for the platform. It was a 'tub thrown to the whale.' He dissented from the first plank of the platform. He acknowledged that slavery was dead, but that *secession was not dead. This he would not admit.* He would not admit that he had not the right to secede from any tyranny. The New-York Convention had seceded from the tyranny of a party. He would vote for Horatio Seymour, first, because straws show the way the winds blow. He paid a high compliment to Gen. Hancock, whose name was before the Convention. He thanked God that military renown had been thrown aside and a civilian and a statesman nominated. He accepted the ticket because Francis P. Blair, *who had said what he did about setting up military over civil authority had been put on it.* He defined what a State was, and said the States had not been abolished. He warned his hearers not to despise the Black Republican Party. They had in their ranks some of the finest intellects in the country. Some of the most diabolical lawyers and preachers in the country belonged to it. They said Grant's nomination had caused no enthusiasm; this was the most fearful sign he had seen. Be not deceived. The Republican Party was powerful, it was unscrupulous, it was a party to be feared. It had power in its hands to make the ballot-box respond as it wished. His test for the right of suffrage was that a voter should be a sane adult citizen that could read and write. He hated aristocracy—the aristocracy of property. His only aristocracy was the aristocracy of intellect."

At the conclusion of Gen. Wise's remarks he gave his hand to Capt. Goodwin, a New-Hampshire Democrat, whom, he said, had always, since he had first known him, been his true friend. He introduced him to the audience and asked that he be excused from making any remarks lest his participation in the meeting be misconstrued by the authorities at Washington.

A Candidate for Congress who thinks of Something Beside Partisan Politics.

Prof. Jonathan B. Turner has accepted the Republican nomination for Congress in the Tenth District of Illinois, and has challenged Hon. A. G. Burr, his Democratic competitor, to engage in a joint debate of the issues of the canvass before the people. In his letter of acceptance Prof. Turner says:

"There are, in my judgment, at this moment, great and vital interests of Southern Illinois, and especially of the farmers and workingmen of our State, lying wholly outside of partisan politics, that have hitherto been most strangely neglected by both political parties alike. Now all tolerably intelligent men very well know that whether we, as Republicans, carry this district or not, it will make no particular difference in the general practical administration of the National Government for the next four years. For Gen. Grant will 'fight it out on that line if it takes all Summer,' without the aid of either Mr. Burr or myself. But whether these great agricultural and industrial interests to which I refer, and which I have for years past tried to urge upon the attention of our people, continue to be neglected or not, will make thousands, and, in the end, millions of dollars difference, in the annual income of our citizens, and in the payment of our national debt, and to discharge, in the best and noblest manner, all the duties of the true American citizen. To promote and secure these interests requires the cheerful and hearty coöperation of all good and true men in all parties alike."

Alex. H. Stevens as a Senator Again.

A Washington dispatch to the Boston *Post* says:

"Private information just received seems to indicate that Hon. Alexander H. Stevens will be elected to the United States Senate from Georgia. The statement is that his name will be presented to the Legislature by the Union element, and that he will receive an almost unanimous support. Whether he will be allowed to take a seat in the Senate is an interesting question for the future to determine."

FLORIDA.

End of Military Government—Final Order of the Sub-Commander.

Headquarters Sub-District of Florida,
Jacksonville, Fla., July 6, 1868.

General Orders, No. 10.—1. Official information having been received at these headquarters of the inauguration of the State Government elect, it is hereby announced that, in compliance with orders from Major-Gen. Meade, commanding, dated Headquarters Third Military District, Atlanta, Ga., June 29, 1868, military authority, under the acts of Congress known as the Reconstruction laws, is at an end in the State of Florida, designated the Sub-District of Florida, and that in future no officer of this command will interfere with the due execution of the civil law, or "attempt to exercise control over the civil authorities of the State in the persons and property of the citizens thereof."

2. In relinquishing the administration of civil law within this district, the Colonel commanding improves an early opportunity to thank the officers and men of the command in all departments, soldiers and citizens, for the cordial and intelligent support they have given in executing the orders of the Government. Their duties have been laborious, perplexing and incessant in the varied obligations of judges, lawyers, magistrates, constables and conservators of the public peace. Property and lives have been protected, homes made prosperous and happy, and, by their good judgment, wisdom and discretion, the freedmen have had their rights, and the ballot-box guaranteed to all without regard to "condition or to color." Through their good offices, as soldiers and as citizens, Florida is again restored to the Union.

By order of Col. John T. Sprague.
C. F. LARRABEE,
First Lieut. Seventh Inf., Brevet Capt. U. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Gifts to American Literary Institutions.

The *Congregational Quarterly* publishes a list of benefactions to American literary institutions during the past five years. The total makes the large sum $15,212,500. These are individual gifts and in addition to State appropriations. They are divided as follows:

Colleges	$8,858,000
Theological Seminaries	1,359,500
Academies	1,850,000
Societies	540,000
Education	2,220,000
Schools	385,000

The gifts to New-England institutions are as follows:

COLLEGES.	
Amherst College	$350,000
Bates College	50,000
Bowdoin College	72,000
Brown University	160,000
Colby University	10,000
Dartmouth College	121,000
Harvard College	483,000
Zion's College, Glasgow, &c.	40,000
Middlebury College	10,000
Norwich University	16,000
Tufts College	500,000
University of Vermont	75,000
Waterville College	150,000
Wesleyan University	137,000
Williams College	80,000
Yale College	750,000
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.	
Andover	155,000
Bangor	30,000
Methodist Biblical Institute	35,000
Theological Institute, Hartford	70,000
Yale Theological Seminary	50,000
ACADEMIES.	
Bradford	30,000
Dean	125,000
Free Academy, Norwich, Conn.	30,000
Mount Holyoke Seminary	18,000
Philips Academy	25,000
Young Ladies' Seminary, Exeter, N. H.	200,000
SOCIETIES.	
Boston Society Natural History	270,000
Institute Technology, Boston	270,000
EDUCATION.	
Education in Essex, Mass.	140,000
Education in New-Bedford	80,000
LIBRARIES.	
Library at Brookfield, Mass.	10,000
Library at Waterbury, Conn.	200,000

The Annual Regatta at Worcester.

From the Worcester Spy, July 13.

Next week promises more attractions to those interested in athletic sports and social pleasures than former years. Already the different committees are actively engaged in preparations. Seats for 3,000 persons are to be erected on Regatta Point, and the inclosure will comprehend a much larger area than before. The seats will occupy the rear of the ground, while the front will be left open. The music will be stationed nearly at the centre, in front of the seats, at the water's edge.

Great care will be taken in the erection of the seats, which will be entered at the centre, thus allowing spectators to choose their position without obliging them to traverse the length of the point. Tickets will be sold to reserved sections, numbering having been found to be impracticable. The sections will be clearly defined, and, it is thought, in this way entire satisfaction will be insured. The Agricultural Park is to be prepared for the base-ball contests, where seats for 5,000 persons are to be erected, together with a music stand for the band. The whole area of ground occupied by the game is to be thoroughly inclosed.

Negotiations are now in progress with the Harvard crew and the Ward brothers, and it is expected that an interesting repetition of their 4th of July race in Boston, with perhaps a different result, will take place at Lake Quinsigamond on Wednesday, 22d inst., together with races between local boats.

On Thursday, 23d, the Yale and Harvard Freshmen base-ball match will come off, and in the evening there will be a grand regatta concert and dance at Mechanics' Hall. On Friday morning the Yale and Harvard University base-ball match will take place at 9 A. M., and in the afternoon the University crews will contend at Lake Quinsigamond.

On Saturday afternoon, it is expected that Harvard and Williams will play a match game of base ball at Agricultural Park. The game possesses the more interest from the fact that it will be the continuation of one commenced last year, but postponed on account of the unfavorable character of the weather.

The Yale University crew have received a new Elliot shell, designed for use at the regatta. It is 53 feet long by 20 inches broad, and is said to give entire satisfaction.

Death of Rev. Lawson Carter.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer, July 13.

A gloom was yesterday spread over the whole city when the announcement was made that Rev. Lawson Carter, the venerable Rector of Grace Church, had departed this life, and gone to his reward in another world. He was born near Worcester, Mass., 75 years ago, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1818, and entered the Episcopal ministry at an early age in New-York. His first parish was Potsdam, N. Y. Subsequently he administered to a parish in Westchester County, N. Y., and after that was Rector of Calvary Church, New-York City.

His son, St. Jarvis Carter, was formerly Rector of Grace Church in this city, and it was his dying request that his father should succeed him in his labors in this parish. His health failing a few years since, Rev. Mr. Fiske was called to assist him, and since Mr. Fiske's departure Rev. Mr. Washburn has acted as rector, though the venerable form of the aged minister has always been greeted with joy when it appeared before the chancel. His health for several years past not having been such as to allow him to officiate at the church, he has devoted his time and money to deeds of charity, which have enshrined him in the hearts of thousands who will deeply mourn his loss.

The Case of Mrs. Victor, the Poisoner.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer, July 13.

It is now twenty-one days since Mrs. Victor was pronounced guilty of poisoning her brother, and yet the public are daily informed that since that time she has not eaten a mouthful of food. Perhaps this may be so, but some have taken the liberty of doubting the statement, and of openly asserting that she not only partakes of such refreshments as soups, wines and cordials, but that she is provided with more substantial articles of food every day.

We stated several days ago that Sheriff Nicola had written to Gov. Hayes in regard to Mrs. Victor's insanity, or supposed insanity. Since then several letters have passed back and forth between them. This morning the Sheriff received another letter from His Excellency, requesting him to collect and forward to Columbus the sworn evidence of the woman's condition. Hence an investigation by physicians will undoubtedly take place, and then it will be known whether a human being can exist three weeks without touching food.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Transporting Fresh Meat in Refrigerating Cars.

About one year ago a car arrived in this City from Illinois, freighted with fresh beef, mutton and poultry, all in an excellent state of preservation. On the 14th of the present month another similar car reached the Hudson River Railroad depot, bearing over ten tons of excellent beef, mutton and poultry, every specimen of which, when examined yesterday, appeared as sweet and juicy as if the animals had been slaughtered only a few hours. Most of the slaughtering was done on the 4th or 5th of July, while the thermometer stood from 90° to 100° in the shade. Immediately after the animals were dressed, their carcasses were cooled and deposited in the refrigerating car; and on the 8th inst. the car was started for New-York City, arriving here on the 14th, as just stated.

The external appearance of this car is similar to an ordinary freight car. At each end of the car a partition forms a spacious ice-box, each of which is filled with ice, placed on a grate, in such a manner as to allow a current of cold air to circulate constantly through a flue near the top of the car, over the ice, down to the floor, then up among the poultry, mutton and beef, and again around through the flue, and over the ice. The circulation of air is effected by a large ventilator wheel placed horizontally at the top of the car near the middle. The forward movement of the car keeps this wheel in motion, which in turn, produces a current of cold air constantly from the ice to the meat, in one direction, and from the meat to the ice in another direction. By this means, every piece of meat is kept at a uniform temperature of about forty degrees during the entire passage of about six days and nights, while the car is exposed by day to the fervid heat of the Summer.

The experiments have proved so eminently satisfactory, to the Refrigerating Company, that the enterprise may be safely written a success. Then, if no circumstances intervene—and there seems to be nothing in the way—cheap beef, cheap mutton and lamb and cheap poultry can be furnished in such liberal abundance, as to materially affect the meat markets of all our cities. More than this, if this enterprise proves as successful as it now promises, our fresh meat can be delivered in the New-York markets not only much cheaper, but in a far more palatable and healthful condition, than it is possible to receive it, especially during the sultry days of Summer.

When animals of any kind are slaughtered while they are in a quiet, thriving and healthful condition, their flesh when cooked for human food tastes very much more palatable than the same meat would taste after the animals have been exposed to the cruel and barbarous treatment that they must necessarily endure while exposed to the suffering incident to a journey of some 900 miles, with limited supplies of food and water. The truth on this point is, that untold numbers of choice cattle, sheep and lambs, and tons of excellent poultry, are brought to the New-York markets in such a feverish condition as to be utterly unfit for human food. But this enterprise looks as if we are to have, not only cheaper and better meat at a lower price, but that a most humane object will be accomplished at the same time, in the line of preventing cruelty to dumb animals, many of which are now tortured almost to death while being transported to market in the over-crowded cars.

The Master Masons.

An adjourned meeting of the master masons was held at the Mechanics' Exchange, yesterday, Mr. **John T. Conover** in the chair.

Mr. **Ross** reported that a large number of master masons continued to employ men on the ten-hour system. The contractors of large jobs stood firm to the principles of the Association. It was only with the owners of small jobs that the Committee had met with any difference of opinion; and the prospect was that they too would soon join the Association. Mr. Ross also stated that the mechanics employed in the Maine Navy-yard had expressed their desire to work on the ten-hour system. As to the question of advantage to be derived by the bricklayers from the strike, the speaker said, assuming that the master masons would carry their point, the workmen must labor a less number of days, or one-fourth of the men must remain idle altogether. The supply of men in this City was far greater than the demand.

Another gentleman stated to the meeting that several owners of large jobs had given orders not to have work resumed on them, unless the ten-hour system prevailed. If the strike continued much longer the journeymen would find there would be still less demand for their services, inasmuch as wooden buildings would take the place of brick buildings. A number of wooden buildings, with corrugated iron roofs, were now in course of construction.

Mr. **McLean** reported that a small body of men had returned to the ten-hour system in Brooklyn.

The speaker suggested that a committee be appointed to wait upon workmen arriving from the country, to prevent them from being enticed away by the Bricklayers' Association.

It was announced that the Superintendent of the Harlem Gas Works had resolved to stand by the master masons.

The subject of appointing a committee to wait upon newly-arrived workmen was referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

Mr. **Smith**, a master carpenter, stated that he was erecting five buildings on his own responsibility. Four masons consented to work ten hours yesterday, and five others would commence work on the same system to-day.

Mr. **Myers** and other gentlemen spoke, after which the meeting adjourned till Friday.

The Eighth Ward Homicide.

Brief mention was made in yesterday's **Times** of the death of a colored woman, caused by an assault by a drunken colored man. It appears that about 11:20 o'clock on Tuesday night **Thos. Johnson**, colored, aged 24, and residing at No. 27 Laurens-street, was intoxicated and began chasing several negro women up the alleyway of No. 43 Laurens-street. In the midst of his rampage **Johnson** noticed Mrs. **Ellen May**, colored, sitting in a chair at the door of No. 43, and as she leaned forward to see what the disturbance was he struck her several times on the breast with his fist and then dragged her along the sidewalk for some distance, maltreating her at the same time. Officer **Hudson**, of the Eighth Precinct, soon arrived on the scene of the disturbance and arrested **Johnson**, who was locked up by Sergt. **Schofield** on a charge of disorderly conduct and intoxication, Mrs. **May's** injuries not being considered of a dangerous character.

At 12 o'clock intelligence reached the Station House that the woman was dead, hemorrhage of the lungs having ensued after the beating she had sustained. It appears that deceased had been quite ill for some time, hence the fatal result of the injuries inflicted by **Johnson**.

Exactly what led to the original disturbance could not be ascertained, though the locality seems to be a disreputable one and notorious for such disturbances.

Coroner **Flynn** assumed charge of the case yesterday, and after impaneling a jury, and giving a permit for burial, he postponed the hearing of the evidence until Monday, as owing to the number of sudden deaths he could not give proper attention to the matter. Dr. **Knox** was to hold a *post-mortem* examination during the day.

Board of Education.

This Board met last evening, President **Larremore** in the chair.

A resolution that the Building Committee be instructed to examine into the condition of the public school buildings in the First, Third, Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, and report what repairs and cleansing, if any, are necessary, and the probable cost of the same, was tabled, after a lengthy debate.

A communication was received from the Bricklayers' Protective Union setting forth the fact of the existing strike for a reduction of the number of working hours per day, and asking that the Union be permitted to compete in the matter of bids to do building work for the Board. The paper was placed on file.

The sum of $6,500 was appropriated to purchase a lot adjoining Primary School House, No. 13, in Downing-street, to be used as a play-ground for the pupils.

It was resolved to increase the salaries of janitors in several of the recently enlarged public school buildings, in three different wards.

The Board then adjourned until the first Wednesday evening in September next.

The New Tenth Precinct Station House.

Yesterday the Police of the Tenth Precinct descended from the disagreeable and odorous eyrie over Essex Market, where they have been perched so long, and took possession of the new and commodious Station House Nos. 87 and 89 Eldridge-street. The new building occupies two lots, being 50 feet front and, with the prison, 104 feet deep. It is four stories above the street, and below are a basement and sub-cellar. The first floor is occupied by the main office and the Captain's bedroom, sitting room and bath-room, and the men's sitting room. The second and third floors contain two large dormitories for the men and four sleeping apartments for the sergeants, roundsmen and detectives, and the fourth floor is intended for a drill-room. The basement and sub-cellar are to be used for storage purposes exclusively. The prison building in the rear contains eighteen cells on the ground floor and on the second two large rooms for the accommodation of casual lodgers. The passage way around the cells is extremely narrow, and as no space has been left for stoves and no other heating appliances provided, it is expected that two of the cells will have to be removed to give room for heaters.

The main structure is finished in a substantial manner but with no attempt whatever at ornamentation. The interior arrangements are probably the best that could be made, and being totally unlike those of any other house in the City this last fledgling of the Board of Police Commissioners is but another instance of that wonderful dissimilarity in its Station Houses for which New-York is famous. The new house of the Tenth Precinct is vastly superior to many of the rickety structures used for police purposes in the city, but it is still far inferior to the previous attempts of the Commissioners at house-building which adorn the Fifteenth and Twenty-second Precincts.

While the force has taken possession of the new house, it has not been formally opened, owing to the sickness of Capt. **Davis**, who has been confined to his house for some time past with serious illness. He is now, however, rapidly recovering and will soon be able to welcome his many friends in his new quarters.

Police Trials.

The calendar of complaints against policemen yesterday—the accumulation of two weeks—amounted to nearly two hundred. Of these eighty admitted the charges, and waived trial. Commissioners **Acton** and **Brennan** heard the testimony in the others. Considering the great heat, the extra duty on account of the Convention, and the fireworks on the Fourth, the trials would indicate a highly praiseworthy and nearly universal sobriety among the force. The appearance of the men—fewer carrying "signs out"—shows that there is far less liquor drank by policemen than formerly. This is owing, doubtless, in a great measure, to two things: First, Mr. **Acton's** constant "precept upon precept," to "stick to ice-water"—that only by so doing are they "sure to win"—which advice is backed by consistent example; second, firmness in administering the rule of dismissing any member from the Department who is found so much under the influence of liquor as to be unfit for duty, or who is proved to have drank anything intoxicating while in uniform.

A BROOKLYN CASE.

Policemen should restrain their belligerent propensities when in the vicinity of their own hearth-stone, or, perhaps, more truthfully and less poetically, their tenement, and confine their physical efforts for securing the public peace to their legitimate beats when in uniform, and interfere as little as possible with the domestic affairs of their neighbors. When an officer makes an arrest growing out of some difficulty his child has had with the child of a "tenant on the next floor," he lays himself open to the suspicion of having used his shield to revenge a private grievance, which is one of the worst and most unbearable forms of tyranny. **Amelia Colling**, residing in Eighteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, Brooklyn, complained that Officer **John J. Ward**, of the Forty-eighth Precinct, who resides on one of the floors of the house in which she is a tenant, after some dispute with her in regard to a quarrel among the children, had said she "would find hard work to find a father for her bastard children."

Officer **Edwards**, who was called for the defence, did not throw much light on the case, as all he heard was the mother-in-law of the complainant give some very emphatic advice to **Ward** in regard to his own conjugal relations.

ALL RIGHT.

The complaint by **Andrew Clark** against Officer **Thomas O'Donnell**, for not allowing the said **Clark** egress to Masonic Hall, while the Pendleton escort bivouacked there, did not amount to much. Several of the escort had previously testified—one an ex-assistant Chief of Police, of Cincinnati, and one a Lieutenant—that the officer did his duty in a gentlemanly and officerlike manner.

William B. Willis, the well-known patrolman of the Fifteenth Precinct, whose cheerful face may be seen at any hour in Washington Parade Ground, and who is among the oldest men doing duty in the Department, was charged by **Rachel Friedhien**, of No. 85 Sixth-avenue, with improper conduct. The facts appeared to be that the officer had only spoken to her for her protection, asking her to be careful in making acquaintances in the Park, knowing the character of some of the men who prowl around there, and perceiving that she was a stranger. Commissioner **Brennan** thought that one warning was enough on the part of the officer, and that it would have been better not to have spoken to the lady after she had moved her seat to another place—that the officer rather "overdid it."

O TEMPORA! O MOSES!

David Moses, of No. 150 Nassau-street, made a rather pointless charge against Officers **Thomas D. Clinchey** and **George Wood**, of the Second Precinct. He testified that, a few days since, he was walking quietly along Nassau-street, between Beekman and Ann, when a person came behind him and gave him a pretty hard push; at the same time **Moses** returned the compliment, giving his collider a jolt with his shoulder that threw him out in the street. The collider, recovering his equilibrium, followed **Moses** down to the corner of Ann street, where the latter, thinking his designs might not be altogether peaceful, came to a halt, and turned and said to the party, "I will stand here till you pass, or you may pass while I stand here." His adversary not falling in with this "talking-turkey" style of procedure, said he would stand there as long as **Moses** would. It did not appear that **Moses** asked the officers, who were near at at hand, to make an arrest, but after he had, by much talk, collected a crowd, the officers interfered and told him to move on.

The next trial day will be on the 29th inst.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Periodical Burglaries.—During the night of the 8th of May last, the horse-shoeing establishment of **Edwin C. Van Zandt**, No. 11 Downing-street, was entered by burglars through a side door, opening into an alley-way, and a quantity of tools and white lead, valued at $40, were stolen. On the succeeding 9th of June the operation was repeated, only with the variation that the operator dug under the door instead of forcing the fastenings, and on this second visit purloined some tools and a set of harness, all valued at $50. Yesterday **Van Zandt** appeared before Justice **Ledwith**, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and accused **Benjamin F. Barker**, who says he is a carman living at No. 34 Downing-street, of the crimes. The only fact stated as showing his guilt, is the allegation that he had voluntarily admitted it. On being arraigned, however, he pleaded not guilty, and was committed in default of $1,000 bail in each case, for trial at the General Sessions.

Atlantic Foreign Express Company.—Although we have a number of Foreign Express Companies in this City there is undoubtedly room for more, and at the same time there is abundant margin for cutting down the rates usually charged by these companies. A new Company, under the title of the Atlantic Foreign Express Company has just been established at No. 57 Broadway, by Messrs. **Mackenzie, Henry & Co.** Their tariff of rates is lower than that of any other company. All their agents in Europe are also agents of the several steamship lines. Through bills of lading for tobacco and cotton are issued by their agents in Richmond and Petersburgh. The "Pacific Union Express Company" of New-York and San Francisco is connected with the new Company, so that shippers from South America, California, China and Japan will find no delay in transfer. A late foreign mail will be received at the Company's office for every European steamer.

Society of United Coopers.—The United Coopers of the States of New-York and New-Jersey have been holding their semi-annual meeting at the Metropolitan Rooms, Nos. 156 and 158 Hester-street, during the past two days. The organization was in session yesterday morning and afternoon, and finally adjourned at a late hour. Resolutions expressing sympathy with the bricklayers' strike were adopted unanimously. Various reports were submitted, from which it appears that the Society is in a very prosperous condition. It numbers between 1,500 and 1,600 men, and has a surplus in bank of over $3,000. **Patrick Helehy**, the President, occupied the chair, and **Edwd. Denny** was Secretary. The attendance was large, and delegates were present from all parts of New-York and New-Jersey.

Abduction of a Young Girl.—Yesterday. **Ephraim Folk**, of No. 602 Grand-street, appeared before Justice **Mansfield**, at the Essex-market Police Court, and made a complaint stating that during the month of May his step-daughter, **Fanny Schlessinger**, fifteen years of age, left her home, and was subsequently found in a house of ill-fame kept by **Augusta Koch**, at No. 44 Canal-street. He also states that she was induced to leave her home and become a resident of the house in question, by Dr. **Charles Kobell**, of No. 100 Orchard-street. The woman **Koch** and **Kobell** were arrested, and upon arraignment were held for examination.

The Late Heroic Policeman Corbett.—The devotion and heroism of the late Officer **Henry Corbett**, of the Thirty-second Precinct, in attempting to rescue a child that fell from a barge, on returning from a picnic on Monday, and whereby he lost his own life, has been referred to in the columns of this paper. The Police Commissioners desire to raise a fund for the family left by the deceased, consisting of a wife and five children who are left destitute. Deceased was held in high esteem by his superior officers, as a patrolman and as a man. He had been on the force since 1860. Contributions sent to Mr. **Brennan**, Treasurer of the Police Commission, will be duly acknowledged.

A Policeman Stabbed.—Tuesday evening Officer **Martin Hines**, of the Twentieth Precinct, was attempting to arrest the wife of **Fergus McSweeney**, No. 521 West Twenty-eighth-street, when **McSweeney** made an attack upon him with a knife, stabbing him severely in the left breast and arm. Being arraigned yesterday before Justice **Ledwith** at the Jefferson Market Police Court, **McSweeney** answered that he had acted in self-defence in endeavoring to prevent the officer from removing his wife to the Station House before she had time to put on her clothes. **McSweeney** was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

Larcenies.—**Ellen Padden**, of No. 331½ Water-street, slept in the same room with **Ellen Miller** on Tuesday night, and **Padden** discovered yesterday morning that $60, which she had deposited beneath her pillow, had been abstracted. As **Miller** had purchased some new dresses, and had some money for which she could not account, she was arrested, and Justice **Hogan** locked her up for trial.... **Catharine Smith** was arraigned before Justice **Hogan** yesterday on a charge of stealing $55 from **Andrew Huber**, a countryman, while they were together in a Water-street saloon. She was committed.

School of the Immaculate Conception.—The annual exhibition of the school attached to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, No. 505 East Fourteenth-street, has been postponed till August, on account of the death of Sister **Rose Vincent**, one of the teachers, who was very much respected, and whose funeral took place yesterday. The examinations will continue daily for some time to come. The school is attended by over 1,200 pupils, who exhibit a gratifying degree of proficiency.

An Alleged Larceny.—Tuesday last **Michael Kelley** was employed painting the room of **James B. Wallace**, at No. 106 West Forty-fourth street, in a closet of which a coat had been left with $260 in one of the pockets. This money being missing in the evening, **Kelly** was charged with stealing it, and being arraigned before Acting Justice **Smith** yesterday afternoon, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, was held for an examination.

Minor Items.—**David Newbecker**, a native of Germany, aged 35, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself through the head at No. 2 Avenue B. The motive for the act is unknown. ....**Wm. Miller**, an emigrant, aged 36, fell overboard, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, at the foot of West Thirty second-street, and was drowned. The widow of deceased and his five children remain at the Hudson River Railroad depot. The remains were recovered....**John Smith**, colored, of No. 222 Sullivan-street, had a hand crushed yesterday between two cars at the St. John's Park depot....**Thos. Costello**, residing in Forty-third-street, near Ninth-avenue, fell from his cart and fractured a leg. He was removed to Bellevue.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Salaries of City Officials.—The Committee of the Common Council on Salaries having been pressed to consider the propriety of reducing the expenses of the City Government by reducing some salaries of city officials, and dismissing from service employes who are of no use except to collect their salaries monthly, it is understood, contemplate an arrangement which will involve changes such as are hereby indicated: All salaries of $1,200 a year to be reduced to $1,000; all of $2,500 to $2,000; all of $2,000 to $1,800; all of $1,500 to $1,200; all of $5,000, excepting the Mayor and Collector of Taxes, to $4,000. A number of the clerks at $1,000 a year, who really do the bulk of the work in the various departments, will probably be retained, and some of the clerks at the higher salaries dispensed with altogether. Such a sweeping change as any such proposition as this contemplates very naturally awakens anxious inquiry around the City Hall, and every official is on the alert for his friends. It is rumored, however, that the Committee will not report any recommendation on the subject until after the forthcoming election. The expenses of the city now for salaries amount to $20,817 43 per month, and it is hoped to have this reduced to about $15,000 a month, or $180,000 a year. This would make a saving to the city of something like $60,000 a year, an item to be appreciated by the tax-payers. The changes referred to do not include, of course, others which may be made under the auspices of the Water Board.

Closing of the Public Schools.—The children attending the Public Schools in Brooklyn were informed yesterday that the schools would be closed until next September. This, especially in view of the warm weather, made the juveniles universally jubilant, and they rushed to their homes at noon to inform their parents and friends, in many cases to their dismay. The people who send their children to school, merely to get them out of the way, will hardly welcome holidays.

Two Murderers Sent to the Penitentiary.—**Patrick Purcell** and **James Dwyer**, *alias* Carroll, on the night of the 31st March, met **Patrick Murphy** and his wife in Fourth-avenue, South Brooklyn. They commenced an attack on **Murphy**, beating him about the head with stones, and thereby causing his death. They came into the Court of Sessions yesterday and pleaded guilty to manslaughter, and were sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

The Concerts at Plymouth Church.—The Monday afternoon concerts at Rev. Mr. **Beecher's** church closed this week for the season, with a fine series of classical and miscellaneous pieces on the organ by Mr. **Mueller**, organist of the church, and the singing of several airs by Miss **Newbold**. These concerts have been much enjoyed. They were free, and very well attended. Their resumption will take place in September.

A New Armory in Prospect.—The Military Committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, yesterday, were authorized to purchase, as a site for an additional armory for the Eastern District, for the accommodation of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, five lots at the corner of Bushwick-avenue and Stagg-street.

Effects of the Heat.—The only cases of sickness resulting from the intense heat, reported by the Police yesterday, were of a woman named **Ellen Zeller**, residing in Twenty-first-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, who will probably recover, and an unknown man, at the corner of Gates and Hudson avenues.

More Fresh Air Wanted.—The only matter in which the Kings County Court House is, or may be regarded as a failure, is in its defective ventilation. Yesterday the Board of Supervisors directed the Committee on Court House to have additional windows opened in the offices of the Register and County Clerk.

Back Salary.—The Board of Supervisors of Kings County yesterday resolved to pay **Henry Corr**, Superintendent of the Poor, the sum of $4,200, being the amount of salary due him from Jan. 1, 1867.

Drowned.—The body of an unknown man was found floating in the water at the foot of Sackett-street yesterday afternoon. It was naked; had brown hair and whiskers, and height five feet nine inches.

NEW-JERSEY.

Extensive Fire in Weehawken.—The largest fire ever known to have taken place in Weehawken occurred yesterday morning, by which a number of buildings near the Vernando Oil Works were totally destroyed. The fire is supposed to have originated in one of the houses, known as the old Roman College, and thence communicated itself to the adjoining property. About 2 A. M. the flames were seen to issue; and though the alarm-bell was rung as soon as possible, yet it was over half an hour before any engines arrived on the spot. Then they came from Hudson City, West Hoboken and Union Hill, for Weehawken, as yet, possesses no fire engine. In the meantime the locality was the scene of the wildest confusion. Three houses were blazing—Mr. **Vance's** grocery store, Mr. **Heyer's** hotel, and Mrs. **Sullivan's** tavern, and these being frame buildings, the fire spread with alarming rapidity. They were occupied by about twenty-five families, who removed themselves and as much property as they could save to the adjoining meadows. There the broken furniture was piled up, and men, women and children ran about in a state of partial nudity. Finally the engines arrived, but the flames had mostly done their work. The houses, each of which is three-story, were burned to the ground, and a large share of property burned with them. The whole loss is estimated at $20,000. A portion of the property might have been saved but for the great scarcity of water. This scarcity was so great that over half a mile of hose had to be stretched for the purpose of getting the necessary supply of water.

Common Council Proceedings.—The following Standing Committees of the Common Council of Jersey City have been appointed: Alms—Kirsten, Edge and Gross. Assessments and Sewers—Schermerhorn, Connolly and Sheeran. Finance—H. F. Clarke, Cassidy and Wm. Clarke. Fire and Water—Gross, Wm. Clarke and Edge. Lamps—Sheeran, Edelstein and Schermerhorn. Laws and Ordinances—Wood, Christie and Kirsten. Licences—Edge, Kirsten and Cassidy. Printing and Stationery—Edelstein, Gross and Christie. Public Grounds and Buildings—Cassidy, H. F. Clarke and Wood. Railroads, Ferries and Wharves—Connolly, Garret and Edelstein. Salaries, Officers and Elections—Garret, Schermerhorn and Connolly. Schools—Wm. Clarke, Wood and Garret. Streets and Public Health—Christie, Sheeran and Wood.

Accident and Alleged Robbery.—About 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, while a truck of furniture, on which were three men, was being driven past the Four Corners, an accident occurred which resulted in the upsetting of the cart. The men were thrown on the road and one of them lost his watch. A railroad car was passing by at the time, and it is said by a bystander that the conductor of the car picked up the watch and put it in his pocket. The conductor, however, denies having done so. The matter is in the hands of Officer **Johnson**, of Hudson City, for investigation.

Serious Assault.—**Tobias Martin**, one of the Board of Aldermen of Hudson City, was called upon a few evenings ago to visit the house of **J. E. Van Orbeck**, before which a large crowd was collected. On proceeding there he found several parties had been causing a disturbance, and on attempting to interfere, **Van Orbeck** set at him a large dog which bit him severely. For this he was arrested and held to bail.

Newark Courts.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions held yesterday morning at Newark, **Thos. McQuillan** pleaded not guilty to a charge of assault and battery; **Owen Maher** pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sentenced to sixty days in the County Jail; **Charles Waters**, misdemeanor, guilty, six months' imprisonment; and **Lizzie Herman** pleaded not guilty to larceny.

Sudden Death.—A baker named **Thomas Burns** died Tuesday afternoon at Panhorn City, at the residence of **Jeremiah Long**. He had just arrived at the house, when, feeling exhausted, he requested a person to pull off his boots; but before his wish could have been complied with, he was dead.

Fatal Accident.—Coroner **White**, of Hoboken, held an inquest yesterday, at Hudson City, on the body of **Luke Kearns**. The deceased had been unloading a horse, when the animal ran off, threw him out, and falling on a rock was killed immediately. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Sanitary Condition of Newark.—The Newark Board of Health held a meeting on Tuesday evening, when several nuisances were reported and action ordered to be taken for their abatement. The sanitary condition of the city was considered satisfactory.

Sudden Death.—Coroner **White** held an inquest yesterday on a child named **Johnson**, whose father resides in No. 128 Meadow-street, Hoboken. The jury found the deceased died from *cholera infantum*.

Pistol Firing.—A colored gentleman, named **William Henry Howard**, was fined $5 yesterday by Judge **Aldridge**, for having fired a pistol in Hudson City in violation of the city ordinance.

Injured.—A young man in the employ of **Michael Schneitzer**, cabinet maker, Newark, fell from a platform yesterday and broke two of his ribs.

Sun-stroke.—There was one case of sunstroke in Hudson City yesterday.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
84—In re. St. Clair Clark et al.
101—E. River Nat'l. Bk. vs. Carpenter et al.
107—In re. Tappan, trustee, to vacate assess.
132—Weinschenk et al. vs. Baron.
134—Meekan et al. vs. Marsh, &c.
141—Ross et al. vs. Union Pacific R. R. Co.
147—Harley vs. Harley.
148—Gerow vs. Morrissey.
164—Gilsey et al. vs. Christy et al.
174—Wilkes vs. Talman.
175—Allen vs. Allen.
176—Sheeley vs. Watts.

Call No. 177, Bates, &c., vs. Van Benschoten.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

A new calendar will be made up on Aug. 1. Notes of issue must be filed before that day.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Motions will be heard at 12 M.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

There will be no Court on Saturday. Motions noticed for that day will be heard on the Monday following.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.

During the July and August terms non-jury cases only will be heard; all jury cases going over to the September term. The calendar for the trial of causes by the Court will be called at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays. Chambers business will be transacted every day from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

THE BAILEY CASE.

The examination in the case of "Doctor" Blaisdell, charged with subornation of perjury, was to have taken place yesterday morning, before United States Commissioner **Stillwell**, but, owing to other engagements of counsel, it was postponed until Monday next, at noon.

The Doctor is charged, in conjunction with other parties, with having paid money to three men for swearing, falsely, that Collector Joshua F. Bailey had accepted bribes from them for conniving at certain illicit distillery operations of theirs.

The examination, it is expected, will reveal some rich details of whisky-ring conspiracies to effect the removal of any honest official who stands in the way of villainous transactions against the interests of the Government.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 15.

Before Judge Sutherland.

THE STAFFORD PAVEMENT INJUNCTION BEFORE THE COURTS AGAIN.

Peter Dolan vs. The Mayor &c., of New-York, and the Croton Aqueduct Board.—This case came before the Court on a motion to continue an injunction order granted herein a few days ago by Judge Ingraham, restraining the Mayor, Common Council and Croton Aqueduct Board from causing or permitting to be laid down in Seventh-avenue the wooden pavement, commonly known as the "Stafford pavement." The plaintiff is the owner of three or four plots of land fronting on this thoroughfare. In his complaint and the accompanying affidavits, it is alleged that the Common Council in February last passed a resolution through both Boards, authorizing the repavement of Seventh-avenue, from Fourteenth-street to Fifty-ninth-street, with this wooden pavement, at an expense not to exceed $5 per square yard. The plaintiff says that the aggregate cost of this repavement will be at least $400,000—all of which will be assessed upon the owners of lots fronting on that avenue.

This same case was brought before the Superior Court a short time ago, when it was fully reported in the law columns of the **Times**. After the pleadings and the voluminous affidavits upon either side had been read, and after some deliberation and consultation, the Superior Court decided that it had no jurisdiction; and this for the reason that a recent act of the Legislature of this State declares that the Supreme Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all actions in which the Mayor and Commonalty are made parties defendant. The proceedings in the Superior Court were thereupon dismissed, but it was arranged that the same papers read there might be produced before the Supreme Court.

The plaintiff urged various reasons why the defendants should be perpetually enjoined and restrained from taking up the good cobble-stone pavement and putting down the wooden pavement in Seventh-avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth streets. The leading objections are, that it is a fraud on the City, a fraud on the taxpayers, a fraud on the lot-owners on Seventh-avenue, and particularly hard and fraudulent on the plaintiff; that the resolution authorizing the laying of this pavement was passed by the Common Council, in violation and in defiance of law, equity and good morals. To sustain these positions he introduced testimony to show how and when the resolution was passed. On a certain day last February the Board undertook to pass it. They found they had not votes enough, and accordingly, at 4 P. M., they adjourned to some future day. As soon as this adjournment was effected, thirteen of them (just enough to comply with the rule) got together and signed a call for a special meeting, to be held at 6 o'clock on the same evening. At that meeting the resolution was passed. When sent to the Mayor he vetoed it, but a sufficient number was found in both Boards to pass it over the Mayor. The allegations which the plaintiff swears to, about certain members of the Common Council having received pecuniary considerations for their votes, are very strong and very positive.

A number of affidavits were read as to the unnecessary expense of this, or of any pavement being laid at the present time in Seventh-avenue. It was also claimed that the Stafford pavement is new and untried; in fact, that laying it down in the street named would be nothing less than an experiment, and that plaintiff and the other property owners on that avenue are not willing to be taxed $400,000 for a simple experiment made for the benefit of certain members of the Common Council and the Stafford Pavement Company.

On the part of the defendants, counsel read the affidavits of Charles H. Wells, the President of the Company, Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, Dr. Torrey and others. From the testimony of these men it appears that the wooden Stafford pavement is not an experiment but a fixed fact; that the principal ingredient used in the preparation of the blocks of wood is carbolic acid; that this substance permeates every portion of the fibres of the wood, rendering it water-proof and proof against the usual wear and tear, such as ordinary paving stones are liable to. It was furthermore contended that this style of pavement had peculiar qualities, which render it safer and more expedient to lay down in large cities, for the reason that it neutralizes the impurities of filth, &c., to be found in streets, thus checking diseases of various kinds.

The argument was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 15.

By Judge Sutherland.

In the matter of the petition of Francis F. Jarvis et al.; order granted.

Monarque vs. Potter; motion denied with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 15, 1868.

$10,500	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65	111¼
50,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, new	108¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	108⅝
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C., indorsed	114
10,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 3d series	108⅝
25,000	N. Y. St. Bounty Loan R.	108⅝
6,000	Brook. 6s. W. L.	94
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	71¼
4,000	do	71½
1,000	do ....2d call	70¾
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	69½
5,000	do	69½
22,000	do ....2d call	69½
20,000	do	69½
130,000	do	69
5,000	Virginia 6s., new	57
10,000	do	56½
15,000	Vir. 6s. ....x-c.	57
5,000	do ....2d call	57
20,000	N. C. St. 6s. new	74¼
20,000	do	74½
1,000	do	74½
1,000	do	74½
1,000	Missouri St. 6s.	91¼
2,000	Erie 2d M., '79	102½
2,000	Erie 3d M.	98
1,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s.	110
1,000	Del., L. & W. 1st	99¼
1,000	Del. L. & W. 2d.	99½
4,000	Gal. & C. 1st M.	100¾
3,000	Chi. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	95½
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M.	98¼
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs.	120
10	Bank S. of N. Y.	120¼
7	Ocean Bank	105½
10	Cent. National	105¾
50	do....bet. call	107
10	Mechanics' Bk.	130
20	Fourth National	105½
60	do ....2d call	105½
28	Phenix Bank	104
100	Canton Co.	47
14	Del. & Hud. C.	139
100	West. U. Tel.	34¼
100	N. Y. Guano	4¼
100	Union Nav. Co. bet. call	27¾
100	Quicksilver	21
100	Pacific Mail	100¾
120	Manhattan Gas, 2d call	210
100	Bost. W. P.	16½
300	Mariposa Pf., 2d call	9¼
50	Amer. Ex.	46
200	do ....2d call	45½
100	Adams Ex. bet. call	53
100	Mer. U. Ex.	24¼
100	do ....2d call	24¾
1500	N. Y. Cen.	132
50	do	131¾
100	do ....bet. call	132½
200	do	132
200	Reading R.	94¾
100	Erie R.	68
900	do	67¾
200	do b30	67¾
100	Bost., H. & E.	16½
200	do s5	16¼
100	M. S. & N. I.	90¾
9	Panama R.	330
100	Clev. & P.	85¼
400	do	85
200	do	84¾
100	do s6	84½
50	do	84¾
25	Chi. & N. W. R.	79
300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	80¾
100	Clev. & Tol.	102¼
100	Chic., R. I. & P.	107¾
12	Mil. & P. du C. 1st Pf.	106
100	M. & St. P. bet. call	67
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79¾
200	do	79¾
100	Ind. & Cin.	52
100	Tol., W. & W.	48¾
300	Tol., W. & W. Pf. bet. call	70
300	P. F. W. & C.	107¼
200	Ohio & Miss. R.	29
100	Mar. & C. 1st Pf.	28

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	113½
35,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	110¼
10,000	5-20s ex C., '65	109
60,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '65	111¼
5,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '65 New b3	108¾
46,000	do	108¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 ....b3	108¾
100,000	do	108¾
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	107¼
80,000	Tenn. 6s. new	68¾
10,000	do	69
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x-c.	70¾
55,000	do	70
10,000	Vir. St. 6's. x-c.	57
5,000	N. Car. 6s. x-c.	74½
17,000	Missouri 6s	91
10	Fourth N. Bk.	105½
100	West. U. Tel	34¼
100	Chic. & R. I.	107¾
100	Adams Ex.	59¼
10	do	59½
200	Pacific Mail	100¾
300	do	100½
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	25
100	U. S. Ex.	46¼
300	U. S. Ex.	46½
300	N. Y. Cen.	131½
300	Erie R.	67⅞
200	do	67½
600	Reading R.	94¾
400	Clev. & Pitts s60	83¾
1200	do	84¼
100	Illinois Cen. x-div.	145
200	Chi. & N. W.	78¾
100	do	78¾
75	Ch. & N. W. Pf.	81
455	do	80¾
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79
100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	70
100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	107¼
100	do	107½
210	do	107½
200	O. & Miss. R.	29

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

700	Wells-Fargo Ex.	25
20	Amer. Ex.	46½
400	West. U. Tel.	34¼
100	Pacific Mail	101
100	N. Y. Cent. b4	131¾
400	do	131¾
100	Erie R.	67½
1100	do	67⅜
100	do b10	67⅜
300	do	67½
100	P., Ft. W. & C. b10	107
200	Reading R.	94
100	do	94½
100	Ohio & M. R.	29¼
100	M. S. & N. I.	91
100	do s10	90½
200	do	90¾
100	do b15	90¾
400	Clev. & Pitts	85
100	do	85¼
300	Chic. & N. W. P.	80¾
100	Bos. Hart. & Erie	16½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s. new	69¼
30,000	do	69½
10,000	do s3	69¾
100	Mer. U. Ex.	24¾
30	do	24
50	do	24¼
100	Pacific Mail c	100½
100	do	100¾
200	do	100½
300	W. U. Tel.	34¼
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	131¾
2800	do	131½
100	do s10	131¾
200	do	131½
500	do b3	131¾
600	Erie R.	67¾
500	do	67½
200	do s10	67¾
400	do b3	67¾
200	Reading R.	94½
200	do s5	94¼
300	Tol. W. & W.	48
100	Mil. & St. P.	67
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	106¾
100	do	107½
100	do	107¼
100	do s3	107½
200	Ohio & M. R.	29
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79
100	M. S. & N. I.	90¾
100	do	90¾
100	do	90¾
200	do	90½
100	Clev. & Pitts	84¾
1500	do	84¼
300	Cl. & Tol.	102¼
200	do	102½
300	Chi. R. I. & P.	107¼
300	Chi. & N. W.	78¾
100	C. & N. W. Pf.	80¾
600	do	80¾
100	Bost., Hart. & E.	16½
800	do	16¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s. new	69
100	U. S. Ex.	46½
300	Mer. U. Ex.	24¾
100	Pac. Mail	100¾
800	N. Y. Cen. R.	132
200	Hudson R.	137¾
1100	Erie R.	67¾
100	do b10	68
500	do	68
100	P., F. W. & C.	107½
200	Reading R.	95
400	do	95¼
100	do	95⅜
800	do	95½
100	M. S. & N. I.	91½
100	do	91¾
500	Cleve. & Pitts	85
100	Chi. R. I. & P.	107¾
300	Chi. & N. W. R.	79
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	81¼

WEDNESDAY, July 15—P. M.

The sales of Gold further advanced to-day to 142¼@⅜@½ ₱ cent. The buyers for a further rise move with apparent confidence, although Gold for Cash delivery is easy, and 4 ₱ cent. interest is paid for carrying over balances. The Export movement, thus far, for the present week, is $1,133,000—say $278,000 by the Hamburg steamer yesterday, and $855,000 by the Cunarder to-day. The probable immediate passage of the Alaska appropriation of $7,200,000 is regarded as so much Gold added to ordinary Export demand, and so much deducted from the ability of the Treasury as a seller later in the season. Part of this calculation, however, may prove a mistake. It is by no means certain that the Russian Government will order the whole sum of $7,200,000 to be remitted in Gold at once. We believe that part of the amount has been appropriated on this side. Exchange on London continues very firm at 110⅜ for 60-day bills, and 110⅝@110¾ for short sight. The California steamer delivered $522,721 in Gold and Silver this morning, nearly the whole of which will probably be taken for export by the steamers of Thursday and Saturday.

The market for Money is dull and easy to-day. The heat of the weather is so intense that both lender and borrower are indisposed to disturb the market. The rates, on call, range from 3 to 5 ₱ cent.

The Public Funds are looking firmer, and near the close of the day there was quite a disposition to buy nearly all descriptions of the 5-20s, the 1862s, and 1862s being in most favor, and the new of 1867 in request at 108⅞ ₱ cent. The State Bonds were weaker in price for Tennessees, North Carolinas and Virginias; steady for Missouris, and the bidding strong for New-Yorks. In Tennessees the business was again quite large.

In the Railway market at the Stock Exchange Boards and in the Long Room, there was a renewed bearish spirit against the New-York Stocks, Central and Erie, and at one time, about 1 o'clock P. M., there was a rush at the Open Board to sell Central down to 131, and Erie down to 67¼@67⅜ ₱ cent., and this feeling against the New-York Roads partially weakened the Western list, though there was little or no yielding on the Northwest Common or Prefered, or on Michigan, Southern, or Fort Wayne. The chief drive was against Cleveland and Pittsburg, which sold down to 84¼ ₱ cent., cash, and 83¾, seller 30 days. On the Miscellaneous Share list the changes were not important. After 2:30 P. M. there was an upward turn from the lowest figures on most of the railways, and the whole market late in the afternoon appeared to be on the rally.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made, as compared with the last prices of Tuesday night:

	Tuesday.	Wednes.
United States 10-40s	107⅜	107⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	113¼	113⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅞	108⅞
American Gold Coin	142	142¼
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅜	110⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	69½	69
Virginia Bonds, old	57½	57¼
Missouri Bonds	91	91
North Carolina Bonds, old	75	74¼
New-York Central	132	131⅞
Erie Railway	67⅞	67⅞
Hudson River	137	137½
Reading Railway	94⅞	95⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	107¼	107⅜
Northwest Common	78⅞	78⅞
Northwest Preferred	80⅞	81
Michigan Southern	90⅞	91⅜
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	106⅞	107¼
Cleveland and Pittsburg	85⅛	85
Pacific Mail Company	100⅞	100⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

500 & 1,000, 1881	113
5-20 reg., 1862	109¾
5-20 500 & 1,000	113
5-20 reg., 1864	109
5-20 500 & 1,000	110¼
5-20 reg., 1865	109
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111¼
5-20 reg. '65 n. is.	108
5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	108¾
5-20 coup., 1867	108¾
5-20 coup., 1868	109
Oregon W. L., ½ yr. '81	110
5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871	123
5 ₱ cent. coup., 1871	123¼
End. coup., 1871	122½
10-40 reg.	107
10-40 500 & 1,000	107½
7 3-10 2d series	108¾
7 3-10 3d series	108¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108¾
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	108¾
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, 1870	102
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1872	101¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1873	101¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1874	101¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1877	102½
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1878	103¼
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1874	98
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1875	95
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1876	95
Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	95
Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1878	92¼
Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1883	92½
Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c.	70½
Tennessee 6 ₱ c. n. bds	69
Virginia 6s., ex c.	57
Virginia 6s. new bds	56¾
Georgia 7s. new bonds	93
North Carolina 6s.	81
N. C. 6s. ex coupons	74½
N. C. 6s. new bonds	74½
Missouri 6s	91
Mo. 6s H. & St. Jo. iss.	91¼
Connecticut 6s	97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135
Merchants'	120
Mechanics'	130
America	140
Phenix	104
North River	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	135
National	117
State of New-York	120¾
Commerce	122
Ocean	105¼
American Exchange	120
Bank of the Republic	124¾
Metropolitan	135
Corn Exchange	130
Continental	103
St. Nicholas	110
Importers' & Trad's	127
Park	151
Manuf's & Merch'ts	99
Central National	107¼
First National	215
Fourth National	105
Ninth National	108

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R. Es.	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	102
N. Y. Cen. 7's. con. 1876	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	103
Erie 1st M. Ex.	103
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1870	102½
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	91¾
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	93
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	88
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	93
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69-70	103
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	103½
Harlem 1st M.	103
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	102
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	115
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	109¾
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c.	96
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	101¼
Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ c. st. 1870	120
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	86
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	105
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	97
Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M.	96¼
Lack. & West'n. bds.	96
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99¾
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	72
Gt. Western 1st M. '88	103
Gt. Western 2d M. '93	75¾
Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	76
Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	72
Gal. & Chi. Ex.	100
Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Chi & R. I. 1st M.	98
Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	93¾
Morris & Essex 1st M.	99
Morris & Essex 2d M.	91½
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98¼
N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	102
Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	96
Cleve. & P. 2d M.	93
Cleve. & P. 4th M.	81
Chi. & Alton 1st M.	101¼
Chi. & Alton Inc.	96
Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	72
Ohio & Miss. Con.	86¾
Peninsula R. R. Bds.	94
Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	90¾
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97

The following form of an order on the Treasurer of the Chicago and Rock Island Company at Chicago, for the Dividend of 10 ₱ cent. recently declared, can be availed of by Eastern Stockholders:

To Treasurer of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company at Chicago:

Sir: Please deliver to ——, or order, the obligation of your Company for the amount of the dividend declared July 8, 1868, standing in my name, and thereby ratify and confirm the issue and sale of the 49,000 shares of stock issued and sold by virtue of the resolution of the Executive Committee of the 13th of September, 1867, and authorize the said ——, or such person or persons as this order may be transferred to, to execute and deliver for me, and in my name, any documents necessary and proper to complete such ratification and confirmation on my part.

The earnings of the Fort Wayne road in June were $601,245. The net income of the road, after deducting all expenses, for the first six months of the year—January 1 to June 30—are reported by the Transfer Agents of this City as $1,349,969, against $923,379 same period last year.

Mr. **Archibald Turner**, of the Banking firm of **Turner Brothers**, was to-day admitted to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

The Niagara Fire Insurance Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of five ₱ cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

The Standard Fire Insurance Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of five ₱ cent., payable on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Fifty-year 7 Per Cent. Convertible Bonds. Interest payable semi-annually, 1st of February and 1st of August, in New-York or London, IN GOLD COIN, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., at 95 per cent.
H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broadway, e. s., 91.4 ft. s. of 33d-st., 27x87	$52,400
Centre-st., No. 241	8,600
Grand-st., s. e. cor. Lewis, 20.1x58.9	6,500
Lewis-st., e. s., 58.9 ft. n. of Grand, 2?x40.1	75,000
Liberty-st., No. 108	35,000
18th-st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of 7th-av., 60x89.6	40,000
23d-st., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 22x98.9	30,000
25th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x98.9	16,200
32d-st., n. s., 336.3 ft. w. of 7th-av., 21x98.9	12,600
33d-st., s. s., 184 ft. e. of 8th-av., 40x89	28,000
34th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 24.10x160.5	38,000
43d-st., n. s., 404.2 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20.4x100.5	17,440
56th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 175x100.5	65,000
70th-st., n. e. cor. 3d-av., 110x100.5	4,200
95th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.8½	38,500
106th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x100	3,200
109th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100	5,850
122d-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x87.4	1,500
122d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Av.-A, 25x100	1,300
Av.-A, 27 ft. s. of 9th-st., 26x113	30,250
1st-av., e. s., 102.2 ft. n. of 75th-st., 20x88	2,000
123d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Av.-A, 25x100.11	Nom.
2d-av., w. s., 17.11x79	6,400
2d-av., w. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 51st-st., 20x80	16,500
3d-av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of 103d-st., 20.2x83.4	8,000
4th-av., w. s., 21 ft. n. of 127th-st., 18x70	8,800
4th-av. and New-av., and between 123d and 124th sts., lots Nos. 218 to 221, and 433 and 434	14,500
5th-av., w. s., 57 ft. n. of 43d-st., 28x125	101,000
5th-st., s. s., 95 ft. of 2d-av., 18.6x100	16,250

Leases.

17th-st., No. 125 e., 5 years, per year	$4,500
27th-st., Nos. 256 and 258 w., 3 years and 9 months, per year	700
30th-st., s. w. cor. 1st-av., 5 years, per year	5,000
2d-av., No. 622, store floor, 5 years, per year	1,500
2d-av., No. 624, store floor, 3 years, per year	875

KING'S COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Boerum-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 25x100	$1,000
Dean-st. and Buffalo-av., n. e. cor., 100x107.2	1,100
Ellery-st., s. s. 75 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x100	1,300
Ewen-st., w. s., 59 ft. n. of Wyckoff-st., 25x100	5,800
Furman-place, e. s., 224.10 ft. n. of Brooklyn and Jamaica road, 50x100 Lots Nos. 77, 78, adjoining	2,000
Green-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Oakland-st., 25x100	1,600
Halsey-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., house and lot, 25x100	8,473
Hickory-st. and Tompkins-av., n. w. cor., 100x100	6,000
Hicks-st., n. w. s., 280 ft. n. e. of State-st., h. and l., 20x100	11,500
Hunter-st., e. s., 95 ft. n. of Putnam-av., 20x100	1,500
Jackson-st., n. s., 225 ft. n. of Smyth-st., 25x100	1,160
Kent-st., n. s., 605 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x100	2,200
Leonard-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Johnson-st., 25x100	4,900
Leonard-st., w. s., 170 ft. s. of Norman-av., 25x100	850
Margaretta-st., n. w. s., 280 ft. n. e. of Bushwick-av., 100x100	1,300
Oakland-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Nassau-av., 25x100	800
Richardson-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Kingsland-av., 25x100	350
2d-st., e. s., 84 ft. s. of North 5th-st., 36x75	1,500
South 2d-st., n. s., 110.8 ft. e. of 5th-st., 22.3x101	9,500
South 3d-st., n. s., 1,215 ft. w. of 2d-st., 20x75	3,400
South 6th-st., n. e. s., portion lots Nos. 283, 284, (Deed 1856,) 20.4x100	100
39th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.2	800
Clermont-av., e. s., 636.11 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	1,150
Clermont-av., e. s., 626.11 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	1,562
Green and Knickerbocker avs., n. e. cor., 60.5x100	600
Kent-av., e. s., 21.3 ft. s. of Clymer-st., 42x63.5½	7,600
Park-av., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 25x100	800
Vanderbilt-av., e. s., 190.4 ft. s. of Park-av., 23x85	4,800
Washington-av., w. s., 43.6 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 21x100	14,500
8th-av., e. s., 75.2 ft. s. of 39th-st., 50x100	600
Lot No. 18, C. a. Clinton, map 8th Ward	1,700
Lots Nos. 41 to 46, S. A. Suydam, map New Lotts, 50x100	2,350
Lots 71, 72, S. A. Suydam, map New Lotts, 50x100	nom.

Greenpoint.

Leonard-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Nassau-st., 25x100	800

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Brown and Broad sts., n. w. cor., (Peekskill,) 35x110	$400

East Chester.

Bridge-st., s. s., lot No. 232, (Cent. Mt. Vernon,) J. Abraham's, 50x100	$125
Westchester-av., n. e. s., lots Nos. 212, 213, (Mt. Vernon,) H. Sanderman's, 100x100	200
1st-av., w. s., lot No. 80, (Mt. Vernon,) C. A. Coppers, 100x105	1,250
7th-av., w. s., lot No. 629, (Mt. Vernon,) W. Southerland's, 100x105	300

Mount Pleasant.

Pleasantville to Unionville road, e. s., Wm. Benedic's, ½ acre	$1,675

Morrisania.

Central-av., w. s., Inwood, lots Nos. 218 to 251, 270 to 273, inclusive, 100x100	$4,400
Avenue C, Grove Hill, lots Nos. 110, 111 and 112, 150x169	800
Alexander-av., w. s., North New-York, lots 7 and 8, block No. 12, 50x100	2,000

New-Rochelle.

Locust-av. and Centre-st., s. e. cor., 206x144x2?0x189	$5,600
Locust-av., n. e. s., lot No. 20, extending to Franklin-st., 298x315x344x58	5,500

White Plains.

Hamilton-av., s. s., h. and l., A. Martine's estate, 58x268x78x266	$5,000

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Woodhaven.

Hopkinton-av., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Broadway, 10 lots, each 25x100	$1,000

Ravenswood.

Marion-st., e. s., 450 ft. n. of Webster-av., 50x100	$500

Newtown.

Dutch-lane, n. s., 5 chains 68 links w. of Junction-av., indefinite lot	$4,000

Flushing.

Linden-av. and State-st., n. e. corner, 275x210	$1,750

North Hempstead.

Port Washington-road, s. s., adj. I. E. Bird's, indefinite plot	$750
Port Washington-road, s. s., adj. Brown's, indefinite plot	218

NEW-JERSEY.

Bloomfield.

Aug. T. Morris' premises, about one acre	300

Milburn.

Spring-st., 160 ft. from Church-st., 45x107	750
Benj. Gordon's premises, 100x118	2,900

Newark.

Astor-st., e. s., 175 ft. from Brunswick-st., 25x85	3,000
Brunswick-st., s. s., G. F. Jones' prem., 21x112	550
Camden-st., e. s., 75 ft. from Cabinet-st., 50x100	400
Carroll-st., s. s., 200 ft. from Willett-st., 50x100	650
Frelinghuysen-av., e. s., 25 ft. from Emmett-st., 25x100	625
Tichnor-st., n. s., 330 feet from New-Jersey Railroad-av., 50x100	675
Hamilton-st., 1 tract Ward-st., 1 tract, with rear lots — C. S. Coit to Newark & New-York Railroad Co.	27,000

Hoboken.

Adams and 2d sts., s. w. cor. 100x100, (deed June 25, 1868)	$3,000
Same property, (deed July 11, 1868)	4,800
Adams and 6th sts. s. e. cor., 225x100 Monroe-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 3d-st., 100x200	8,325
Clinton-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of 15th-st., 50x100	1,600
Jefferson and 12th sts., s. w. cor., 200x100 Jefferson and 12th sts., n. e. cor., 200x100	6,400
Jackson-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of 3d-st., 25x100	nom.

Hudson City.

Beach-st., s. s., lot No. 35, block F, near Reservoir, 25x100	$400
Grand-av. and South-st., n. e. corner, 50x100	1,950
Lots Nos. 29, 30, 49, 50, block 3, map Chelsea, 100x100	2,100

Bergen.

Monticello-av., indefinite, 100x106	$8,500
Plot of Louden et al., 94x374	
Jackson-av. and Atlantic-st., n. w. corner	3,900
Lexington-av., s. s., lot No. 69, block 1, Buck's prop., 25x100	560

Bayonne.

Silver-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Orient-st., 25x100	$300

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 15, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	5	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	1,510	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	....	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs.	....
Wheat, bushels	24,420	Lard, pkgs.	55
Corn, bushels	65,902	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	....
Oats, bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls.	4,186

ASHES—Continue inactive at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots and $9 25@$9 37½ for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 816 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request at steady prices, including Java at 23½c.@23¾c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet and depressed in price. Sales have been reported of 1,650 bales, on the basis of 31½c.@32c., chiefly 32c., for Middling Uplands, ₱ lb.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,643
Receipts last week	4,567
Receipts preceding week	4,829
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	373,952
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	599,684
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	215,865
Exports since Sept. 1	369,256
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,020
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	58,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,170,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,842,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,831,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,682,500
Exports same time 1866-7	1,491,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	97,500
Estimated stock same time in 1867	175,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has again declined 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl., on a very light trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,600 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 40@$7 10; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $7 80@$8 50; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $8 50@$9 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 30@$9 20 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 40@$7 10
Extra State	7 80@ 9 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 75@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 30@ 9 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 25@13 50
Extra Genesee	9 75@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 50@15 50

Southern Flour continues very quiet at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 375 bbls. at $8 25@$9 90 for very poor to fair, and $9 90@$15 75 for fair to very superior extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is dull and declining; sales have been reported of 550 sacks at $10@$12 50 for extras ₱ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues dull at $7 50@$9 80 for inferior to choice ₱ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn Meal continues in request at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 60@$5 90 for Western, $5 90 for Brooklyn, $5 85 for Marsh's Caloric, $5 25 for City, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 375 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet at much easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,500 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 60; Amber Spring, Green Bay, $2 16@$2 17; No. 2 Spring at $1 88@$1 92½; White Southern, $2 50@$2 57, and choice Amber do., $2 50 ₱ bushel. Corn has been less freely offered and purchased at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 82,500 bushels at $1 05@$1 10½ for poor to prime New Mixed Western; $1 02@$1 03 for unsound do.; $1 12 for common to White Western; and $1 15@$1 17 for small lots of Western Yellow ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Malt are unaltered. Oats have been moderately active but at reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 90,000 bushels Western at 83c.@83½c., in store, and 85c.@86c., closing at 85½c., afloat, ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair request at 65c.@70c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is inactive at 70c.@95c. for short and long ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very quiet and quoted heavy, including American at 10c.@40c. for new; older growths, 5c.@20c., and Foreign at 20c.@35c. ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@25c.; choice to fancy, 30c.@35c. Eastern, prime to choice, 25c.@30c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 20c.@40c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c. Foreign—Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—The receipts, week ending to-day, have been 30,583 Hides and 175 bales do.; sales 20,024 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Bull & Co., 2,000 Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs., on private terms; 500 Buenos Ayres, 20 lbs., 22½c., gold, selected; 374 Buenos Ayres Kips, 11½ lbs., 23c., gold, selected; 1,400 Montevideo, 20@21 lbs., 21½c., gold, selected; 3,700 Orinoco, 21@22 lbs., 20c. 20½c., gold, selected; 1,500 Central American, 19@21 lbs., 18c.@18½c., gold, as they run; 350 Acapulco, private terms; 1,000 California, 23 lbs., private terms; 500 Mexican, 23 lbs., private terms; 1,700 Texas, 23@24 lbs., private terms; 2,800 Mexican Kips, to arrive, 11½ lbs., 30½c., currency, as they run; 1,400 Texas Kips, 11 lbs., private terms; 300 W. S. New Orleans, 65@70 lbs., private terms; 2,000 City Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 13½c.@13½c., currency, selected; 500 City Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 14c., currency, selected. The stock of Hides on hand is 153,000, (same time last year, 120,000,) and 155 bales, as follows: 101,500 Buenos Ayres, 30,500 Montevideo, 2,000 Orinoco, 1,000 Central American, 7,000 Mexican, 2,500 Savanilla, 3,000 Texas, 5,500 D. S. African, 155 bales Calcutta Cow.

LEATHER—Sole has been in request; oak tannages have been on the advance. Hemlock steady. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, middle, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, light, 29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, good damaged, all kinds and weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, poor damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@22½c.; Hemlock, in the rough, 35c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, cropped, heavy, 42c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, cropped, middle, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, cropped, light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, heavy, 39c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 23c.@24c. ₱ lb.

LUMBER—The Albany *Argus* of this morning says: "The intensely hot weather has checked business in the district, especially in the movement of Lumber to and from vessels. The demand has, however, been fair, and prices have been steadily maintained. The receipts of Lumber at Buffalo and Oswego for the weeks ending July 6 and July 13, with one day short at Buffalo, were:

	July 6, feet.	July 13, feet.
Buffalo	7,073,100	6,611,700
Oswego	11,227,500	9,567,400
Total	18,300,600	16,179,100

The Chicago receipts of Lumber for the week ending July 11 were 35,147,000 feet, against 31,486,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1867. These figures would make the aggregate receipts for the year 386,917,000 feet, against 307,287,000 feet in 1867—an increase for this year of 79,630,000 feet.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the second week of July, were:

	Bd's and Sct'lg. Feet.	Shingles. M.	Timber, C ft.	Staves, Lbs.
1868	15,437,700	2,072	......	871,000
1867	19,701,900	1,341	......	514,500

Of the Boards and Scantling received, 11,636,000 feet were by the Erie, and 3,801,600 feet were by the Champlain Canal. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to July 15, were:

	Bd's and Sct'lg. Feet.	Shingles. M.	Timber, C ft.	Staves, Lbs.
1868	155,180,700	15,747	51,095	12,946,000
1877	100,287,500	6,712	......	11,241,500

Freights are unchanged and rather quiet.

MOLASSES—Has been dull and heavy, including Porto Rico, at 47½c.@70c.; Cuba at 30c.@52½c.; English Islands at 54c.@55c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@44c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $4 25; Resin at $2 75@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$3 62½; Pitch at $3 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been quite dull, including Crude Whale at 82c.@83c.; Bleached Whale at 87½c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$1 95; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 45; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at 98c.@$1 03; Olive, $2 31@$2 37 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been freely offered and has been in limited demand, at 15½c.@16c. for Crude in bulk; 21½c.@22½c. for do. in bbls.; 31c.@34c. for Refined, in bond, and 37c.@38½c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PEAS—Sales 3,000 bushels Canadian, in bond, at $1 45 ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, operating heavily, but closing more firmly; sales have been reported since our last of 2,650 bbls., in lots, at $28 35@$28 56, closing at $28 50, regular, for New Western Mess; $28 25@$28 50 for old Mess; $24@$24 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$23 75 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand and firm; sales equal to 480 pkgs. at 16½c.@17½c. for Hams, and 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; also 19c.@21c. for bagged Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon continues quiet but steady. Lard has been in limited demand and rather easier; sales have been reported since our last of 450 tcs. and bbls. at 17c.@18½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 18c. for prime steam, ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 140 bbls. Tierce Beef continues very dull, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been inactive at $25@$35 for State and Western ₱ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been salable and steady. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ₱ lb.	30 @35
Pennsylvania, ₱ lb., fresh pails	30 @35
State, firkins, ₱ lb.	30 @35
State, half-firkin, tubs, ₱ lb.	31 @35
Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	30 @33
Western Reserve, tubs, ₱ lb.	26 @28
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ₱ lb.	25 @27
Western Reserve, firkins, ₱ lb.	27 @28
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ₱ lb.	25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb.	14½@15½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb.	11 @13
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb.	14 @14½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb.	9 @13
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	6 @ 9

SUGARS—Have been quiet and depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 560 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 130 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at from 14c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 52,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12c.; 31,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@19½c., and 21,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners have been claiming higher rates to-day, thus checking business. For Liverpool, engagements were reported of 15,000 bushels grain, by steamer, on private terms. For London, 3,000 bushels Peas at 6d. ₱ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Hind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Moran, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, M. Rankin, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, H. Ryner, H. Murdoch, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amelia Harris and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE GRAND DUCHESS. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

Mr. Pomeroy called up in the Senate the bill to establish a line of American steamships between New-York and various European ports, and urged the advisability of having the mails carried by American steamers. After some debate the bill was laid aside to give place to the regular order of business. The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the bill providing for the filling of vacancies in Executive Departments, and a committee of conference was appointed. The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up, the amendments reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs being discussed at length. The Committee of Conference on the bill relative to the whisky and tobacco tax submitted a report which was agreed to. The Senate then went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

After the transaction of considerable unimportant business, the House resumed the consideration of the bill making an appropriation for the support of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of the District of Columbia. After debate, the bill was passed. David Heaton, the newly-elected member from North Carolina, was sworn into office. The Senate amendments to the House bill removing political disabilities were concurred in. The amendments add many names to the list of persons relieved of their disabilities. Mr. Donnelly addressed the House upon the necessity of adopting measures to secure the improvement of the Western prairies, advocating certain schemes for the construction of works to irrigate the country, and for the cultivation of forest trees. The Committee on Elections submitted a report relative to the Missouri contested election, declaring that George W. Anderson, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, but that William F. Switzer is. The Conference Committee on the Tax bill submitted a report, which was agreed to. The House then took a recess till evening. The evening session was devoted to general debate on the political and financial situation.

GENERAL.

Advices from California are to the effect that the Keaumeath Indians who had recently been stealing horses and cattle, had at last attacked some settlers, killing one and wounding another. Still others were besieged in a block-house, where they had sought refuge.

The strike of the coal-miners at Pottsville, Pa., still continues. Yesterday a mob of strikers compelled the workmen at one of the iron mills to stop work, and then, in procession, started for another mill at some distance to repeat the operation. Much anxiety for the result is felt, and fears of bloodshed are entertained.

A complimentary dinner was given to Hon. John B. Brown, in Portland, Me., by the merchants of that city, on Tuesday evening. Ex-Gov. Israel Washburn, Jr., presided, and speeches were made by the Chairman, Gen. George F. Shepley, Hon. John A. Poor, Gen. S. J. Anderson, John Neal and others.

The office of the Petersburg (Va.) *Index* was burned on Monday morning, and nearly all the material of the office, with the press, was destroyed. There was insurance on the property, in Virginia companies, to the amount of $6,900; the loss was about $10,000. The senior editor, Mr. Cameron, lost his private library, a very excellent one.

Miss Charlotte Cushman is in Washington, and on Tuesday had a pleasant interview with Secretary Seward. She denies that she intends to make the United States her permanent home, and that she is to appear on the stage during her short sojourn in this country, sell her theatrical wardrobe, and give readings. She will visit the watering-places during the Summer months, and leave America for Italy in November.

A Philadelphia soldier proposes a trip on foot to Galveston, Texas, bearing in his hand a flag inscribed with the names of Grant and Colfax.

A young man, named Edwards, was shot and killed by two brothers, named Bush, in James City County, a few days since. Edwards some time since seduced a sister of the Bushes, and dreading their vengeance fled the country. He returned recently, but persistently refused to marry the woman he had wronged. The brothers then waylaid him, and shot him as he was driving through a piece of woods, inflicting wounds of which he soon died. The murderers immediately surrendered themselves and were held to bail in $8,000 each to appear for trial.

Four convicts were transferred from the State Lunatic Asylum to the prison on Sunday last, having been discharged from the former institution cured.

Edward F. James, of Manchester, N. H., a member of the junior class at Dartmouth College, was drowned at Hanover on Monday night. The examination exercises of Tuesday were all suspended on this account.

Col. Joshua Howard, who served in the war of 1812 and in the Mexican war, died in Detroit, Mich., on Sunday, in the 76th year of his age.

Nearly $10,000 have been subscribed to purchase a residence for presentation to Rev. Charles T. Brooks, pastor of the Unitarian Church at Newport, R. I.

Among the visitors at Newport is Ralph Waldo Emerson. Gen. Joe Johnston has taken a cottage there for the season, and Gen. Hancock is expected there soon.

Gen. Canby has appointed Mr. A. S. Marshall Alderman of Charleston, S. C., in place of Dr. G. M. King, who declined, and Mr. Charles Voigt in place of R. B. Carr, who never qualified. Mr. Marshall is a merchant; he is a native of New-York, and was a Colonel in the United States army, but since the war has been doing business in Charleston. Mr. Voigt, who is also a merchant, is an old resident.

Some time since a majority of the Trustees of Randolph Macon College determined to remove the College to Ashland, Va. A minority of the Trustees, opposed to this removal, obtained an injunction from the Court enjoining the Trustees against the removal of the College. Gen. Stoneman was applied to by the majority, and on Saturday he dissolved the injunction.

The damage to St. John's Church, Buffalo, its furniture, organ, &c., by the fire on the night of the 4th, has been appraised at $23,793, and it is said that the insurance companies will bring a suit against the city to recover that amount, the fire having been caused by fireworks.

Forty-seven of the Alumni of Harvard College died during the year just closed. Among them were Dr. James Jackson, of Boston, class of 1796, Hon. Levi Lincoln, class of 1802, Hon. Charles Greely Loring, class of 1812, Rev. George Rapall Noyes, D. D., class of 1818, and Prof. Charles Grafton Page, class of 1832.

The Democrats of Petersburg, Va., are much incensed at the failure of Ex-Gov. Vance to fulfil his appointment to speak there on Saturday evening. After a correspondence between him and the Committee for several weeks, he finally designated the day himself; and when it was found he would not be present, it was too late to countermand the notice. The ratification meeting was consequently postponed until the Committee could secure the presence of other speakers.

At a Grant and Colfax meeting, held by the Nineteenth Assembly District Club last evening, at their rooms, corner of Eighth-avenue and Eighty-fourth-street, speeches were made by Major James T. Haggerty, Capt. Eugene O'Shea, R. H. Green and others.

Hon. S. S. Cox delivered an interesting address before the Democrats of the Ninth Ward, at Lebanon Hall, last evening.

Only two persons, a Police officer and a young girl, are as yet known to have been drowned by the late steamboat accident on the Hudson River, at Carmansville. The river has been dredged without finding any bodies.

A Democratic mass meeting was held at Stein's Hall, in Fifty-third-street, last evening, at which addresses were made by Messrs. Mark N. Price, Geo. W. Plunkett, Jas. B. Brady, and others.

At the meeting of the Board of Education, held last evening, the sum of $6,500 was appropriated to purchase a lot adjoining School-house No. 13, in the Ninth Ward. The Bricklayers' Protective Union asked permission to submit bids for the erection of school buildings, and their communication was filed. The Board then adjourned until September.

A yacht race took place yesterday between the schooners *Eva* and *Magic*, of the New-York Yacht Club, resulting in a victory by the *Eva*.

The motion for a perpetual injunction to restrain the Mayor, Common Council and Croton Board from laying down the Stafford pavement in Seventh-avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth-streets, was up again for argument yesterday. This time it came before Judge Sutherland, of the Supreme Court, the Superior Court having, by an act of the Legislature, been deprived of jurisdiction. The case was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

At Police trials yesterday before Police Commissioners Acton and Brennan, a large calendar of complaints against patrolmen was disposed of. Most of these were for violations of minor rules of the force.

The master masons held an adjourned meeting at No. 51 Liberty-street, yesterday. They still adhere to their plan to engage workmen only on the ten-hour system.

Cotton was inactive and depressed yesterday. Breadstuffs and provisions were generally quiet; prices favored buyers as a rule. Groceries were slow of sale. The Freight market was firmer, but engagements were limited, with 477 vessels of all classes in port.

Counting the Votes--Wade Hampton's Threat.

The South Carolinaian soldier who threatens revolution unless the white people be allowed control of the Southern vote in November next, has an apologist in the Democratic journal of this city. Not an apologist of the outspoken sort, however, but one who perverts and misstates Wade Hampton's meaning and then hurries to his rescue.

What Wade Hampton demands is, "that the white people of the South shall vote," whether the States in which they live have been reconstructed or not—that Mississippi, which has rejected the new Constitution, Virginia, which may render a similar verdict, and Georgia, whose Democratic legislators propose to defeat the Constitutional Amendment, shall participate with North Carolina and other restored States in the voting for President. He demands that the Southern whites, under other organizations than those formed or to be formed under acts of Congress, shall have admission to the Electoral College. And he declares that if by these devices a majority of white votes be secured for Seymour and Blair—leaving the colored vote out of the account—these candidates shall be installed in power "in spite of all the bayonets that shall be brought against them." These purposes, as we have said, are revolutionary. And we have reason to believe that they are shared by that class of extremists for whom Wade Hampton spoke in this City.

The *World*, however, conjures up a totally different hypothesis. It ignores the claim set up in behalf of the Southern whites, regardless of reconstruction and other laws, and seeks to justify Wade Hampton's threat by assuming that it was directed against the possible exclusion by Congress of States restored to representation. Thus it theorizes:

> "Suppose, to illustrate the principle, that the result of the election should depend upon the electoral votes of the newly admitted State of Florida; that the three votes of Florida should be Democratic, and that Congress should throw them out and declare Gen. Grant elected. Now, on the supposition of a fair election in Florida, ought the Democratic Party to submit? The question answers itself; only a negative answer is possible."

The supposition is absurd. There is no more probability of excluding Florida, or any other of the Southern States which have been restored to the Union, than of excluding New-York or Maryland. The counting of their votes, whether Republican or Democratic, is not optional with Congress, whose action on Mr. Edmunds' resolution, as amended, is a guarantee of straightforwardness and adherence to duty. The Constitution protects the rights of States within the Union, as the reconstructed States will be. And the joint resolution adopted the other day declares in advance, that the votes of communities which may not have complied with the terms of the Reconstruction acts will not be admitted. The question will turn, not upon the party complexion of the votes, but upon the relation of the States to the Union. Florida, being in, will vote as of course. Mississippi, being not, will not be allowed to vote, equally of course.

Will the *World* drop fanciful conjectures, and meet fairly the question raised by Wade Hampton's menace? We don't care what might be done in the presence of a contingency which cannot arise. We want to know what, in the *World's* opinion, may, should and will be done if Seymour and Blair obtain a majority by including in their calculation the votes of Mississippi, and perhaps Virginia and Georgia—if the reconstruction of these States be not at the time perfected? Does our contemporary demand the admission to the Electoral College of the entire South, irrespective of the Reconstruction acts? and is it prepared to recommend a resort to violence if admission be denied to portions of the South, on the ground that, for purposes of representation, they have not been restored to the Union? These are the queries suggested by Wade Hampton's declaration, and we invite the *World* to face and answer them, squarely and frankly. Wade Hampton is too brave a man to dodge the consequences of his own argument; and if the *World* would become his champion it should at least imitate his candor.

The New Treaty with Bavaria.

The treaty which Mr. Bancroft negotiated some months ago with King William, of Prussia, for securing the rights of naturalized American citizens in his dominions, has already worked very advantageously. The same active Minister has lately been busily engaged in forming similar treaties with the other German Governments. We have this morning the text of that which he has concluded with the Kingdom of Bavaria; and we learn by late advices of his arrival in Carlsruhe, where he has gone to open negotiations in the same direction with the Grand-Ducal Government of Baden.

The Bavarian treaty is similar to that with Prussia as finally ratified. Mr. Bancroft has introduced with the former several of the amendments which the Senate made to the latter when it was under consideration; and we have no doubt that the present treaty will be found as satisfactory and advantageous as that upon which it is modeled.

The vital provision is in the first article, which declares that Bavarian subjects who have become naturalized American citizens, and have lived here for five years, "are to be considered as American citizens, and accordingly treated by Bavaria." As in the case of the Prussian treaty, this simple provision secures the solution of a hundred difficulties that are liable to arise. Whatever may be the rights and immunities of a native-born American in Bavaria, precisely the same rights and immunities belong to a Bavarian naturalized here, in case he should ever return to the territory of the Government under which he was born. Nothing could be more explicit or direct than this general provision, and nothing better calculated to prevent misunderstandings between the two Governments.

The other articles of the treaty refer to a variety of incidents in the matter of naturalization and the transfer of allegiance. They seem to us just in themselves, and calculated to secure the satisfactory working of the main principle involved.

We trust the Senate may be able to ratify this treaty before adjournment; and we presume it has been dispatched to this country with that object in view. We have a very large number of Bavarians in this country; and there has been a good deal of complaint among them about our unsatisfactory arrangements with Bavaria regarding their rights in case of their return to their native land.

Mr. Bancroft deserves credit for the negotiations on this subject, which he has prosecuted during the year of his Ministry. It is also but just, however, to remember that a part of his quick success is due to his predecessor at the Court of Berlin—the late Gov. Wright, of Indiana. Before his death, Mr. Wright had been engaged in active efforts to form the treaties which are now consummated; and he had done a great part of the work of preparing the way for the successful negotiations of Mr. Bancroft with the German Governments.

The Democratic Policy a Disturbing Element.

The policy represented by Seymour and Blair is in every respect disorganizing. Positiveness in a platform is a quality to be commended. In the Democratic platform, however, the aggressive principle is directed against measures involving the peace of the country, and against a system whose freedom from panic is essential to business prosperity.

On the reconstruction question, the points at issue between the parties involve much more than the maintenance or abrogation of certain laws. They cover the alternative—peace, as a result of the restoration now rapidly progressing, or another civil war, as a consequence of the violent overthrow of what has been accomplished. There is no middle ground. By refusing to accept the demonstrated facts of reconstruction, and by nominating a man whose idea of Executive duty centres in usurpation and force, the Democratic Party has arrayed itself against order and law. It must be put down or it will undo the work of years, disturb the harmony of the Union, and revive a contest prolific of bitterness and bloodshed. Not more certain is it that the triumph of Grant will insure the completion of reconstruction, and the permanence of all its essential characteristics, than that the success of Seymour and Blair would be the beginning of a new rebellion, striking direct at the nation's unity and life. The mere possibility is sufficient to awaken uneasiness. For under the guise of party organization we have now in activity the rebel spirit and influences which to the last surrounded Davis and Lee. Grant's candidature is a continuation of the cause for which the soldiers he led fought and suffered. The ticket headed by Seymour and Blair is a revival, under false pretences, of claims which were once supposed to be buried in the neighborhood of Appomattox.

In its financial aspect, the platform of the Democracy is not less inimical to the interests of industry and commerce. By assailing the covenanted rights of the bondholders, and putting upon the national indebtedness a construction at variance with the spirit of the agreement between the country and its creditors, it undermines financial confidence, and renews an uncertainty from which trade must seriously suffer. The injury would be bad enough if restricted to the future of the public credit. It would be costly and disastrous though it served only to create prospective embarrassment for the Government. But it has other effects, immediate and universal. It touches the present market value of the bonds, and sets again in motion the gold-gambling which renders prices a lottery, and production a risk not lightly to be undertaken. How the foreign holders of our securities will respond to an agitation prejudicial to their rights and interests, remains to be seen. Their faith in the good sense and integrity of the American people may preserve them from a panic which would react most ruinously on this country. But it is not unreasonable to suppose that the demand for bonds will be checked and their value correspondingly depreciated; the result of which will be an upward movement in gold, with all its disturbing and demoralizing tendencies.

The beginning of this mischief is visible already. There is uneasiness in the money market. Gold has advanced, and seems likely to go yet higher. The acknowledged weakness of the Treasury may have helped the movement somewhat, but its origin is traceable to the blow aimed at the public credit by the Democratic Party, and any future strength will be derived from the fears and uncertainties which the advocacy of quasi-repudiation by a powerful party must necessarily develop.

The triumph of the Democratic policy would, then, be the greatest calamity that could befall the country. It would not only plunge us afresh into civil war, but it would superadd the panic and distress inseparable from violated national faith. The defeat of Democracy is as necessary for the peace and safety of the Union as for the prosperity of all classes of the people.

The Approaching Close of the Session in England.

The Parliamentary session in England is rapidly drawing to a close. Since the opposition refused to take up Mr. Disraeli's challenge to a trial of strength on a "no confidence" vote, nothing of real moment has taken place in either House. The rejection of the Irish Church bill by the House of Lords was a foregone conclusion, and, as we anticipated, has not produced the slightest effect on the country. Even the most determined opponents of the power of the Upper House, as at present constituted, felt that it was not the occasion for commencing a crusade against its privileges, and the brilliant speeches which characterized the debate, were more rallying cries to partisans on either side out of the House, than efforts to convince opponents in it. In the Lower House, the Irish Electoral Reform Bill has been passed intact; that for Scotland has passed with comparatively unimportant amendments to the original Government scheme, and the measures for facilitating an immediate appeal to the new constituencies are all either passed or unopposed. The financial business of the session is all settled, and the only bone of contention remaining is the Bribery bill, the opposition to which by the Liberals is so utterly irreconcileable with the professions of the party that it can scarcely be persevered in. So far Mr. Disraeli is triumphant, the inaction of his opponents proves that he has really violated no constitutional principle, and he has done all that he can to render an appeal to the country possible at the earliest date compatible with due regard to the business of the country. In three months Great Britain will be enabled to speak articulately on all the momentous questions at issue, and then a good deal more work, and a good deal less talk may be expected. The elections, which will commence in October and be brought to a conclusion in the course of the month, will be the most hotly contested of any that have been held for many years. But whichever way they go, the brief session that is to be held before Christmas will settle at once the fate of the Ministry and that of the Irish Church. Parliament will only have three weeks to sit, and should the Liberals maintain their majority, the ejection of the Ministry, and the adoption of an Irish Church bill, based on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions, will be soon accomplished. If the Tories should be successful at the polls, both the Ministry and the threatened Church will of course be safe for some time to come, though a stormy period will be certain to follow. In any case, the crisis is now deferred till the Winter, and until the elections begin we must not expect to hear much of English members of Parliament, except in connection with marvellous bags of grouse in the Highlands or speeches at agricultural dinners.

Prussian Aspiration.

It is scarcely to be wondered at that a great Protestant Power like Prussia, born almost in a day, should chafe at the limitations imposed upon her development by her unfortunate geographical position. It is an old trouble. For years North Germany has been looking toward the shores of the Baltic to find an escape from her difficulties. The Schleswig-Holstein war grew out of the desire of North Germany for the port of Kiel. An outlet to the ocean was the goal of the national aspiration.

The battle of Sadowa resulted in a grand victory for Prussia. In the first place it furnished a basis for a united Germany, excluding non-German Austria. And if we look at the ulterior results of that battle, and what it has accomplished for Austrian Liberals as against the Papacy, we can easily understand that Prussia should feel proud of her record, and contemplate with hope her future influence as a Protestant Power. The Prussian system of education is not rivaled by any in the world. This is the secret of her internal development. Her great political purpose is the union of the German peoples into a single nation. And to a great extent this purpose has been accomplished. In connection with this important achievement she has also gained a foothold on the Baltic. Thus, both as to her internal growth, and as to her outlook upon the world, this Power occupies a new and promising position. She has arisen to such an eminence that for two years Bismarck has been deemed a match for Napoleon, and Prussia for France.

The opportunities gained by Prussia, her Government wisely seeks to improve. Hence its recent request that the Confederate Diet should grant it the sum of nearly four millions of pounds for the purchase of iron-clads, which, manned by Schleswigers, Holsteiners and men from the Baltic seaboard, will, it is believed, make of North Germany a respectable naval power. The Liberals at first resisted the demand; but when the Government threatened to abandon the fleet rather than yield the point, the subsidy was at length voted. This makes twenty-five millions in all granted to the Berlin Government for military purposes by the late Parliament.

In the course of the debate upon this subject Count Von Moltke, speaking in the absence of Bismarck, took occasion to explain his view of the position he hopes and intends Germany should hold in the world. He desires to construct in Central Europe a State strong enough by sea as well as by land to render attack impossible, and therefore to forbid war. He believes that peace can only be maintained through the erection of a Power at once able to resist aggression and prevent war; and, "if such a blessing be ever conferred upon humanity, it will be through Germany, that is, Germany united." In other words, through the revival of the Germanic Empire, the Prussian Court looks forward to the time when the right of "preventing a cannon from being fired in Europe without permission" shall pass from the Emperor of the French to the Emperor of the Germans. This is the plea of the Berlin Government for a great army and a costly fleet.

Thus Prussia aims at the first place among European Powers. It is a magnificent ideal. Her position on the Continent of Europe as an equal Power with the highest; her location between Russia and the rest of Europe; and her unagressive policy, are certainly in favor of the realization of her splendid purpose. But looking away from the Continent, she feels the necessity of a mighty navy. She has not one colony, one dependency, or one secure naval station upon the seas. She is weaker on the Baltic than Russia, in the Mediterranean than Spain, in the far East than Holland. For her trade she has no protection save her prestige on land. Naturally Prussia is discontented with this situation; hence the Danish conquest; hence her policy toward Holland; and hence also the enormous expense of this thriftiest of Governments for the maintenance of fleets in the East.

But may not the Prussian ideal be realized? Only England and America can interfere with its accomplishment; and it is improbable that from either of these Powers any interference will come, simply because there is no motive for it. It remains, therefore, for Germany herself to determine whether she will obtain the primacy among European Powers.

MINOR TOPICS.

We have the dreadful fact from Dr. Harris, the Registrar of the Board of Health, that *two hundred and fifty* deaths have occurred as a direct effect of heat, in the Metropolitan District during the last three days. The Registrar has made a series of suggestions on the matter, under the title of *Precautions against Sun-stroke*, which we publish to-day. In the main, they are good, though some of them are rather difficult of practice by those who are most liable to be attacked—as, for instance, when he advises laborers and other hard-working men to "keep in the shade from 11 till 4 in these very hot days." The Registrar must have observed that a large proportion of the recent victims of heat were struck down in houses or places of business, and without having been directly exposed to the rays of the sun. Still there is no doubt that the following of such directions as he gives would save a great many lives.

A Southern Democratic paper (the Charleston *News*) says that the real keystone of the Democratic platform is in the declaration: "We regard the Reconstruction acts (so called) of Congress as usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." It shows that Frank Blair's revolutionary letter is a mere elaboration of this statement. The *News* is perfectly correct in its remarks, and deserves credit for its keenness in detecting the point of the bloody sword which the Democratic leaders are preparing to shake in the face of the country.

Parliament, it seems, proposes to purchase or erect a palace for the Prince of Wales in Ireland. This, of couse, is for the purpose of exciting Irish loyalty. Parliament has just passed the Irish Reform bill. It will soon, in all probability, abolish the Established Church in Ireland. With a few other fundamental reforms, the burden of Irish grievances will not be worth talking about. And then, when the heir-apparent is ready to wear the green and kiss the blarney-stone, how happy and loyal the Fenians will be!

We are glad to see that the *Revolution* is advising its readers to get married. This is more sensible and commendable than anything we have heretofore discovered in the organ of women's rights. It puts its advice in the form of an argument why *men* should get married; but that is doubtless from ideas of delicacy, and from its knowledge that men cannot get married without making an equal number of women wives. If the *Revolution*, having got thus far, will now enforce upon its readers St. Paul's excellent advice in reference to the duty of wives toward their husbands, it will enhance the domestic happiness of not a few households. See Ephesians, v. 22.

During the war Gen. Grant wrote fewer and briefer dispatches and reports than any other General, while at the same time he won more victories and displayed a profounder generalship than any of his predecessors. If, in like manner, he has delivered fewer long-winded speeches than any other Presidential candidate, we may be assured that he will administer the government more successfully, and bring the country more credit, prosperity and renown than any other President we could possibly find.

The Board of Health has very properly ordered the use of disinfectants in the streets during this dangerously hot period, and carts have done good service in scattering chloride of lime. There is another disinfectant which may be used with advantage—that is, water in which copperas is dissolved, and which could be carried about in the watering carts with little extra trouble. This cheap solution would be very effective along the gutters of the low, narrow and crowded streets lying close to the water, on each side. At the same time, the people in general should be reminded that this water of copperas or chloride of lime is grievously needed in the premises of most houses of the City. The expenditure of a few cents per week would destroy those domestic miasmas—to which, it must be said, housekeepers for the most part are culpably indifferent.

There is one advantage about military rule which the infinite divisibility of power takes away from the civil authorities, making Federal interference more tolerable at the hands of the army than by means of appointed Governors, &c., that is, the personal responsibility of commanders and their promptness of action. In Louisiana Gov. Warmouth notifies Gen. Buchanan of the ratification of the fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, and on the same day, by order of Gen. Grant, all military authority is withdrawn and the whole machinery of local government is turned over to the civil officers elected by the people. Not much red tape about that!

The number of dogs that are sacrificed this season at the dog-pound is far below that of former years. Thanks to Mr. Bergh, the premium heretofore held out for the practice of inhumanity upon unmuzzled curs, on the part of urchins of the genus Gavroche, has been withdrawn. A City ordinance, now in operation, has reduced the bounty *per capitum* one-half, and forbids the reception at the place of execution of any hapless victims of the canine species from youths who have not witnessed the raging period of Sirius at least eighteen times. The effect of the law is the drowning of ten dogs daily, instead of fifty, as of yore, and the howling is mainly done now by the ragamuffins whose source of ill-gotten income is curtailed, instead of by the curs whose tails are allowed to wag in comparative freedom. We don't care a button for City dogs as a race. They are usually worthless, and might be banished to the suburbs with advantage. But we hope the impunity which is given them this season will go far to dispel the popular belief respecting rabies. Science has demonstrated that there is more danger from mad dogs in the Spring than at any other time of the year; and the bugbear of hydrophobia, which is annually held up at this season, is so grossly absurd to persons of intelligence that it ought to be exposed. The fear of the disease has worked far more harm than the reality.

The London *Daily News* having complimented Sir Robert Napier and his Abyssinian army by extolling the courage of their foes and saying that "the enemy was not a Chinese army, which could be routed by a mere display of vigor, or by force of making a loud noise," a correspondent recalls to mind the English campaigns of 1860 in Northern China, where Sir Robert Napier first became distinguished, and the bloody fight of the Taku Forts, which were captured only after terrible losses; he also mentions the decided repulse which Admiral Sir James Hope sustained at the same forts the previous year, and the desperate courage of the Chinese. In truth, the Chinese are not altogether fire-crackers and gongs; we are learning something new to admire in them each year, and if the world's youngest nation is wise it will never despise, but assiduously study, the history and achievements of the most ancient.

In a leading article in the Times of Tuesday, on the "Pacific Forces of Modern Times," we referred to the growing relationship and agreement of nations in regard to many of the common affairs of business and society—as enumerated in Dr. Lieber's *Nationalism*. It deserves mention also that late Prussian papers have brought us the proclamation of the King-President of the Northern German Union, declaring the adoption of the French meter and weight by the North German Parliament. The Germans have commenced with far the most difficult portion of the proposed unification; and the journals say that the adoption of the French monetary division will soon follow as the easier thing. Let this be remembered in our own country. The Germans are no great friends just now of the French; but this does not prevent them from joining in the great unification of nations, so far as money and measures are concerned. No Chauvinism ought to prevent our people from weighing the propositions made by Commissioner S. B. Ruggles, nor any momentary trouble, either. There is no progress without change; no change without trouble.

It is curious how the habits and tastes of great men differ. It will be remembered that when Mr. Wade, for a political purpose, was some time ago being puffed into universal notoriety, we had a vivid account of his incurable hatred for butter. He detested butter, or any sort of grease, and could not bear its sight, smell, or existence; and this singular fact showed that the Senator was possessed of a very remarkable character. We now learn from a biography in a French journal, that M. Sainte-Beuve, the eminent French Senator and writer, is extremely fond of butter, and has always some within reach, in a shell-shaped butter vessel, into which he puts a few pieces of ice as soon as warm weather sets in. He himself cuts his sandwiches and spreads the butter on them; he eats butter with everything, even with fruit. How shall we account for such an unaccountable difference of taste between the French and the American Senator?

Alexandre Dumas has discovered a new solution for the immense powers of attraction he has long possessed. The veteran romancist does not attribute his popularity to his talent, but to the amount of magnetic fluid with which he is endowed. He has written a letter about his sympathetic reception by the distinguished people of Havre, in which he says: "I am more touched than surprised by this sympathy which comes to me voluntarily, and gives me special importance in my own estimation, inasmuch as it neither proceeds from what I have written, or ever shall write, but simply from the *magnetic reciprocity which I feel and which I inspire*. The occult and mysterious phase of this sentiment, makes it very difficult for me adequately to express the gratitude with which it inspires me. However this may be, Havre is the city wherein I have always experienced and given out the greatest amount of this tender and fraternal affection."

Notwithstanding the long and enormously expensive war in which Brazil has been engaged the credit of its Government has been sustained in the most honorable manner. Taxation has been increased, and money has flowed so freely into the treasury that its present deficit is under $9,000,000. The dividends on its loans are as punctually paid in London as when the Empire was at peace, the sinking fund which is rapidly amortizing these loans has not been suspended, the guarantee on its railways is regularly and faithfully met, it owes no money in Europe, its five per cent. external bonds are worth much more in the market than those of many European States, and its six per cent. internal bonds are quoted at Rio at 87½.

It takes Yankees to invent useful devices. By way of keeping cool in Boston during these torrid days, they are employing themselves in building a skating rink for next Winter. The affair is on a grand scale—the lot containing 30,000 square feet, the elegant brick building having accommodation for 1,500 skaters and 500 spectators, and the estimated cost $100,000. From the large number of skaters and the small number of lookers-on provided for, it is evident that when the cold weather comes they intend to keep warm by skating—and so the rink is useful all the year round.

Supplementary to the compliment which we gladly paid yesterday to the venerable Peter Cooper, in connection with his endowment of the useful establishment which bears his name, we have to give a scrap of information showing that his example of building a monument in his lifetime, which shall preserve his memory in grateful remembrance for ages to come, has been followed by one open-handed Englishman, who knows and reveres our philanthropic fellow-citizen. We refer to Mr. Mark Firth, (not Forth, as was erroneously printed,) the great steel manufacturer of Sheffield. Six years since Mr. Firth visited this country and made Mr. Cooper's acquaintance. He took great interest in the noble enterprise which Mr. Cooper has founded, and examined its workings thoroughly, learning from the lips of his venerable friend that he had long hesitated between the building of the Institute for its present purpose and constructing homes for the deserving and poor who had been overtaken in their old age without means of self-support. This latter idea took fast hold of Mr. Firth's mind, and when he reached England, he quietly began to carry out his plans. Last year an American gentleman visited Mr. Firth and saw the portrait of Mr. Cooper hanging conspicuously over the mantel-piece in the bedroom of that gentleman. The American remarked, "that face is familiar to New-Yorkers, and I see that you also have determined to remember it." "Yes, Sir," replied Mr. Firth, "and I shall never forget my conversation with the venerable gentleman. I intend to carry out an idea which he suggested to me as soon as possible." The idea referred to was the appropriation of $30,000 in gold to providing homes for old and destitute married couples, and it has now been put into effect. Let us hope that there will be still many other imitators of Mr. Cooper's glorious example. The field of usefulness is large, and the men of wealth who thus occupy it will receive the benisons of posterity.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

OPERA BOUFFE.

Mr. Bateman announces that the office for the sale of tickets for the performances of "Barbe Bleue" will open to-day. The season, as our readers know, commences on Monday, at Niblo's, and expectation is already on tip-toe anent the artists whom Mr. Bateman has engaged for the campaign. One thing is certain: the opera will be produced with great care, and with every splendor compatible with its scope. Early representations are always interesting, and those who would attend had better procure their tickets at once.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. W. Vincent Wallace, the eminent pianiste and widow of the late lamented composer, has gone to Long Branch. The opportunity is a favorable one for the young ladies of that fashionable watering place to improve not only their health, but their knowledge of the pianoforte.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Recent Election—The Charges of Fraud and Intimidation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Grenada, Miss., Saturday, July 4, 1868.

The intense heat, great drought, politics, and the crop prospects are now the absorbing considerations and topics in this section. The heat is great, so great as to even melt down the intense political anxiety and acerbity aroused by the late constitutional and State election, and the now uncertain political status of the State in a Congressional sense, in view of the defeat of the Constitution and election of the Democratic and Conservative candidates. The returns now in are sufficient to show the majority to range from 12,000 to 15,000.

This result, produced by the voting of the negroes with the Democrats and Conservatives, has astonished them and greatly exasperated the Radicals, who were sanguine of controlling their action. They vent their disappointment in fierce charges of fraud and intimidation. That they are fallacious, in a general sense, a personal examination in several of the counties where it is alleged, enables me to assert. In this, Yallobusha County, the negro and Radical vote showed 1,800 majority, while in the election the majority against the Constitution is over 1,100. This is a county that it is claimed should be thrown out, and Gen. Gillem, the District Commander, has been so urged, but the Commandant at this point, Gen. Pennypacker, officially refutes the charge, and asserts that every poll was free to all to vote as they desired.

The real cause of the action of the negroes can be found to have grown out of the many outrages inflicted upon them by unscrupulous Freedmen's Bureau agents and mercenary business adventurers, added to the violent manner in which the various garrisons almost invariably treat them when off duty, and, in fact, while on duty too, as whenever called upon to check any breach of the peace by them, they manifest a desire to exasperate the negroes to that resistance which will cover rough treatment of them. There is much bitterness existing on both sides, and the negroes at first regarding them as both deliverers and protectors, now deem them their worst foes. These things have combined to cause this abused race to turn to their former masters for advice and guidance in all things, and produced that mutual confidence which, beyond all else, the most effectively conduces to the future prosperity of the South, that prosperity being dependent upon its agricultural development, and that upon such a creation of confidence on the part of these freed people in their late masters as will induce a general return to labor. Thus evils are realizing good which will redound to the mutual advantage of those most interested—the planters, and those upon whom they are dependent for labor.

The excessive drought throughout this section has not only checked greatly the corn crop, but a continuance must render it a comparative failure in Southern Tennessee, Alabama, this State and Louisiana. Not so, however, with the cotton crop, as neither that or heat effect it, and if spared the ravages of the worm, this season's crop will cheer many a planter to renewed and increased energy. Those who assume to be knowing on this subject predict a heavy yield, considering the acres planted, and estimate it at 2,500,000 bales. That of 1860 was 3,800,000; of 1859, the heaviest ever marketed, 4,600,000, and the average of the five years from 1855 to 1860 about 3,500,000. Now the hands working is estimated at 600,000, while then they numbered 1,200,000, which shows that, the seasons agreeing, hired labor is more productive than slave—while the present order of things has infused an unusual energy into the whites, which will soon develop a more systematic and beneficial agricultural result.

Upon every railroad the trains are now literally crowded with peaches and other fruit and vegetables, showing that in this, at least, the people have something to cheer them. With political quiet, the present encouraging return to labor of the freedmen will soon render the South more prosperous than at any period in her history; but if a few hundred thousand emigrants, and even limited capital, could be directed to these tempting fields, it would prove a national blessing.

TRAVELER.

KENTUCKY.

How the Democratic Nominations Were Received—The Prospect in the State.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Monday, July 13, 1868.

We hear that a towering majority, a majority of 100,000 or more, for Gov. Stevenson will mightily promote the election of Seymour and Blair, and of a Democratic House of Representatives. May be; but I look for no such majority. Kentucky, of course, is safe for the "white man's" ticket in August and November; but, outside of the papers, there is as yet no general demonstrative Democratic enthusiasm. The papers have hoisted the names of Seymour and Blair with loudly professed "feelings of entire satisfaction and enthusiastic hopefulness," but haven't inspired the crowd. Two "spontaneous, impromptu ratifications" here were poorly attended, and the nominees faintly cheered. There is an underlying popular dissatisfaction, especially with Seymour. He wasn't "Kentucky's favorite" financially or politically. Pendleton was the man who, if any, would have "swept the State with a resounding hundred thousand." Seymour and his financial plank are more or less distrusted and disliked. Of course, Blair and his Broadhead letter, taken as the political keynote to the platform, are liked; but misgivings as to his availability are entertained by not a few of the more sober-minded of the unterrified. In undertones they say amen to his belligerent damns of Radicalism in all its reconstruction phases; but they fear he is too vociferous, vehement and sanguinary for the Democratic cause of peace and constitutional liberty, that his damns may rebound to the damnation of the party he has so zealously espoused. They fear he lets out too much of the Democracy's reactionary spirit,—blurts too much of its warlike rebellion. And some question his sincerity or reliability, as well as his discretion and availability. Such absolute renegadism and treason to the Union Party, for which he fought so lustily, long and daringly—not to speak of his original Free Soilism—makes him an object of some distrust with the Kentucky faithful. So I think bondholding Seymour and bellicose Blair not likely to get that towering majority. Of our aggregate vote 137,331 cast last August, Helm and Stevenson got 90,225; Barnes, Republican, 33,939; Kinkead, third, 13,167. Stevenson nor Seymour may get 90,000. Grant may get 40,000 at least—50,000 or more, I hope. If the Democratic positive or relative strength at the polls in August is perceptibly diminished, I question if Seymour and Blair get one-half or two-fifths of the towering Kentucky majority.

PONTIAC.

The Springfield (Ohio) *Republic* insists, from personal knowledge, that Mr. Shellabarger will not decline a renomination to Congress, tendered with unanimity.

JAPAN.

Another Civil War Threatened—Reception of the British Minister.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hiogo, Monday, June 1, 1868.

Japan is once more on the eve of a civil war. After the Tycoon's flight from Osaka and the victory of the Mikado the former accepted the logic of events. He surrendered and was pardoned by the Mikado on condition of giving up all arms and war vessels, and remaining in retirement for the term of three years. Hardly had these terms been accepted when Aidzu, one of his allies, a prince renowned for bravery, and who had shown an unusual degree of military skill in the defence of Kioto, took up the cause of the unfortunate Tycoon, and refuses to treat except on the basis of the restoration of the latter. A large number of northern chiefs have formed a coalition with Aidzu for this purpose, and he is now at the head of an army of 200,000 men. Quite strangely he professes loyalty to the Mikado, even while thus resisting his demands, but he is disposed not to censure his sovereign for the war with the Tycoon as much as he does his advisers and allies. He affirms that the authors of that war were Satsuma, Chasin and Toga, who, according to his charge, still keep it up, while the Mikado, whom they pretend to serve, dwells in his ancient retirement and knows nothing of the matter. Under color of this statement he now approaches Yeddo with his grand army and spreads terror and desolation along the line of march. Whatever may be the result the intermediate effect of the campaign will be disastrous to the nation and to its nascent commerce with the outer world.

To pass from military to civil affairs, I may state that very recently Sir Harry Parkes, the English Minister, came from Yokohama, attended by Sir Kenry Kepple, the Admiral of the British squadron, and presented his credentials to the newly-organized Government at Osaka, where he had an interview with the Mikado. The demonstration on the part of the English was a grand affair. Sir Harry entered the palace with a guard of his own marines amid the thunder of artillery and every token of respect. By the way, it is said that it gave some umbrage to the navy that Sir Harry and even his interpreters should have been presented before he brought in the Admiral. However, they all saw the Mikado, and found the great head of Japan to be a boy of sixteen, with blackened teeth and shaven eyebrows. Instead of the latter he displayed a line of black pigment a half inch above the natural place, and this gave the youth a very strange appearance, and one which we presume is peculiar to his position. The movement thus made by Sir Harry Parkes is of an initiatory character, and he expects important advantages to arise from this interview with the Japanese power. This has ever been the policy of England, and by such bold movements that nation has acquired great prestige in this country and in China, to say nothing of its mastery over other parts of the East. Their fleet in these waters is large, and hence conveys an imposing idea of national power. Their Minister possesses sufficient energy and judgment to cope successfully with Japanese diplomacy. His movements are attended with great state, for he is well aware that with the Orientals "pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war," from an irresistible argument. To this we believe the ascendancy of England in the East is very largely due; and with respect to Japan, the American Government looks calmly on and sees the spoil borne away by a rival nation. The Japanese now seem impressed with the idea that, outside of their own nation, England is the world. Since the reception of the English at Osaka, the Mikado has returned to Kioto, and is said to be preparing for that civil war to which reference has been made. The new port, Kobe, is growing rapidly, and bids fair to rival Yokahama, and perhaps will be the chief port of Japan. Its central position, its vast and sheltered bay and its vicinage to Osaka give it advantages over the last-mentioned city. Kobe has two weekly papers, with semi-weekly extras, and also has constant steam communication with Yokahama and with the chief ports of China. Its shipping is increasing daily, and soon it will have direct communication with New-York. Trade chiefly consists in the exchange of arms, cloth and cotton goods for tea, wax and other Japanese wares. At present the Kobe tea merchants are obliged to send this article to Yokahama for the purpose of having it properly dried; but extensive establishments are about to be put up which will obviate this necessity.

Japan, as it is well known, is still closed against Christianity, and has been for two centuries, but there are lingering remains of those conversions to the Romish faith which took place prior to the time referred to. There are now several persons imprisoned at Nagasaki under sentence of death for adhering to this form of Christianity, and foreign Powers are endeavoring to obtain mercy in their behalf. In 1637 a large number of Romish adherents were put to death, and over their grave was written the following proclamation: "So long as the sun shall warm the earth let no Christian be so bold as to come to Japan, and let all know that should the King of Spain, or the Christian God, or the great God of all violate this command, he shall pay for it with his head." Romanism was introduced into Japan by the Portuguese Jesuits A. D. 1550; in 1597 the persecution commenced, and in 1639 one great blow was struck against the new faith, and it was crushed. It is said that the Japanese at first tolerated Romanism, but the frequent quarrels and the pride, avarice and extortion of the Portuguese disgusted them, and persecution followed. Japan is now completely open to foreign commerce, and, as a matter of course, to foreign influences, and will no doubt soon be open to Christianity. It is the most beautiful and attractive country I ever saw. The climate is temperate, the atmosphere bracing and the soil productive. All that it needs is a free government and a pure religious faith. MARTEL.

The Contest between Stotsbashi and the Mikado—The Imperial Ultimatum.

From the Yokohama Japanese Times of May 2.

Although we are still unable to report that the revolution is fully accomplished throughout the country, here and at Osaka the Mikado's authority seems to be quietly acknowledged, and if civil war break out again it will be in the North. We publish the *ultimatum* of His Imperial Majesty to Stotsbashi in another column. Opinion is divided as to whether these hard terms will be accepted by the fallen chief and his Northern friends, but the balance of probability appears to us to incline to the affirmative. Stotsbashi's policy throughout this long and delicate negotiation has been that of complete self-denying submission—not to the Southern Daimios, but to the Mikado—and this policy he is hardly likely now to change. Perseverance in it is his only chance of an ultimate return to office; for it is not like to be forgotten that, rather than involve the country in the horrors of a long civil war, he gave up all—place, dignity, wealth and power. His talents are indubitably great, and he possesses in so eminent a degree the friendship and confidence of the foreign Ministers, that he would be a valuable councilior to the Mikado, while really no good end is to be served by his destruction.

In our last we mentioned the visit to Yokohama of Ohara Saking Gijiu. A higher officer of the Government is expected here daily, when the administration of affairs in this district will be formally but quietly handed over to him. No changes will be made in the subordinate offices, and only three, we are informed, in the higher departments of the local Government. The foreign representatives acquiesce in the new order of things, and our *quondam* ally, "His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan," is abandoned to his fate. This has been strongly evidenced during the fortnight by the conduct of the American Minister with regard to the *Stonewall*, which arrived on the 24th inst. This powerful vessel, as our readers will remember, was sent by the American Government to the late Shogoon last year, and had been paid for by his agents some years previously. Had she arrived three months ago, the Shogoon might have been at this moment supreme in Japan; were she handed over to him now, the Northern chiefs might renew the war with a good chance of success. But Gen. Van Valkenburgh evidently considers the question of ownership to be as yet undecided. On her arrival he ordered the Japanese flag to be hauled down and the American ensign hoisted, under which flag she is now lying in the harbor. She made a long passage, having left New-York on the 28th of August last. This long delay apparently occurred chiefly while the ship was lying in intermediate ports, for her speed is undeniable; she made the run from Honolulu hither in twenty-nine days.

It is a noteworthy circumstance, by the way, that the Hawaiian Government, which takes every opportunity of cultivating friendly relations with Japan, advanced some thousand dollars for the *Stonewall's* expenses while in the harbor of Honolulu. But for this she might be lying there to-day.

THE MIKADO'S ULTIMATUM.

We are so near the crisis of this revolution—which seems to have changed, in the course of a few weeks, the whole system of the government of Japan, a system which has endured for more than two hundred years—that any day may bring it to us. Arisugawa no Mia, the Imperial envoy, has been awaiting, as we have told our readers, the final decision of the Mikado regarding the late Shogoon, Yodo and the Tokugawa family, and at last that decision has come.

Within a very few days, perhaps hours, its acceptance or rejection by Yoshi Hisa (or Stotsbashi, as he is always wrongly named,) will be made known to us, and the event of peace or war will have been determined. Arisugawa no Mia left Kioto last February, with stringent orders to carry out a capital sentence against Yoshi Hisa, and to punish his adherents with the utmost severity. The submissive conduct of the fallen Prince, however, and the good service he has done in restraining his followers and friends from renewing the contest, have been properly represented at the Court of Kioto and a modified sentence has been pronounced, of which we subjoin a translation. This document, we must premise, is addressed to Arisugawano Mia, the Imperial Envoy, and hence Yoshi Hisa, it will be remarked, is spoken of always in the third person. There is not the slightest doubt of its authenticity and the question is now the most interesting one of the time: "How will this *ultimatum* be received?" As we have elsewhere intimated, we are of opinion that it will be accepted; that no difficulty will be made to the transfer of Yedo, the ships and arms, &c., &c., and that if the civil war be renewed, it will be renewed by Aidzu and what friends he may induce to join him in the North; but that such a move will be unsupported by the strength of the Tokugawa family.

[Translation.]

The conduct of Tokugawa Yoshi-Hisa* having proceeded to such an extreme as to be properly called an insult to the whole Empire, and having caused the deepest pain to the mind of the Emperor; both sea and land forces were sent to punish him. Hearing, however, that he is sincerely penitent, and lives in retirement, the excess of the Imperial compassion shall be exhausted, and the following commands be enjoined upon him; let him be respectfully obedient to them. A period of eleven days is granted to him in which to comply with all these orders.

As the above period of eleven days is already a matter of great clemency, upon no account will any other request or complaint be listened to. The Emperor having established both his clemency and authority, will not allow any claims of alliance to have any influence with him. So be promptly obedient and resort to no subterfuges.

"Article 1st.—Yoshihisa, having on the twelfth month of the last year and afterwards, insulted the Emperor, attacked the Imperial city, and fired upon the Imperial flag, was guilty of a most heinous crime. The army was accordingly sent out to pursue and punish him. But as he has manifested sincere contrition and obedience, has shut himself up in retirement, and begs that his crime may be pardoned:—In consideration of the no small merit of his family which, since the time of his ancestors for more than two hundred years, has administered the affairs of the government, and more especially of the accumulated meritorious services of Mito Zo-Dainagon (the father of Yoshihisa) for these various considerations, of which we are most profoundly sensible, we give him the following commands, which if he obeys, we will deal leniently with him, grant that the house of Tokugawa be established [*i. e.* not destroyed from the list of Daimios,] remit the capital punishment [his crimes deserve,] but command him to go to the castle of Mito, and there live shut up in retirement.

Art. 2.—The castle [of the Shogoon] to be vacated and delivered over to the Prince of Owari.

Art. 3.—All the ships of war, cannon and small arms to be delivered up; whereof a proper proportion shall be returned [to the head of the house of Tokugawa, which is reduced to the rank of an ordinary Daimio.]

Art. 4.—The retainers living in the castle shall move out, and go into retirement.

Art. 5.—To all those who have aided Yoshihisa, although their crimes are worthy of the severest punishment, the sentence of death shall be remitted; but they are to receive such other punishment as you shall decide on. Let this be reported to the Imperial Government. This, however, does not include those persons who have an income of more than ten thousand kokus. The Imperial Government alone will punish such.

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* Yoshihisa, the late Shogoon, hitherto always erroneously called Stotbashi. This is the title to the office he held before he became Shogoon, but has been so universally mistaken for his personal name, that correction of the error, before this, would only have led to certain confusion.

BOSTON.

Discontinuance of the Charlestown Navy-Yard—Compensations of such a Measure—How it would Effect Boston—Commencement at Harvard.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Tuesday, July 14, 1868.

The resolution recently introduced into the House authorizing the appointment of a committee to examine and report on the expediency of discontinuing the Navy-yard at Charlestown, is creating considerable talk here, but more particularly among the working classes who like Uncle Sam for a paymaster. There are a number of influences at work to bring about the removal of the Navy-yard. It is claimed by the City of Charlestown and the merchants of Boston that this Government workshop is of no positive benefit to this section, and that it ought to have been discontinued long ago. Its water front is too limited for its purpose, and the growing demands of the commerce of both Boston and Charlestown require its discontinuance. Under the present circumstances the latter city has but a very limited water front for vessels of large size, the land occupied by the Yard embracing at least one-half of the available area for commercial and private purposes. Its discontinuance also would create a large tract of territory for building purposes, and enable that city to extend its facilities for increasing its wealth and usefulness as a port of entry. The discontinuance of the Navy-yard would also be of advantage to the growing City of Chelsea, which is connected with Charlestown by a bridge over the Mystic River, which loses itself at this point. But perhaps one of the principal influences at work for uniting this Government workshop with the Navy-yard at Kittery, is founded in the enterprise of erecting a bridge to connect East Boston with the city proper. It is known that the only obstacle remaining to be overcome to a realization of that project is the existence of the Navy-yard, which lies above the points of the proposed bridge. At its last session the Legislature granted an act incorporating a bridge company with all the necessary power and privileges, but the consent of the United States to commence the work is needed, and a Congressional committee now have the matter under consideration. It is urged by many of our prominent business men that the discontinuance of the Navy-yard would be more than compensated by the erection of the proposed bridge. East Boston, or the "Island Ward," as it is termed, is but a short remove from the City of Chelsea, whose interests are identified with those of this city and East Boston. The traffic and travel between the city proper and East Boston is as large and steady as between any two of the busiest wards in this commercial metropolis; and hence it is that the delay and perplexity incident to getting from one point to the other by means of an inadequate ferry arrangement, calls loudly for the spanning of the channel. Abolish the Navy-yard, they say, and with a good bridge to East Boston a new impetus will be given to the Island Ward which would, in a few years, double its present population and become the grand centre hereabouts of every description of mechanical pursuit, as well as to invite the erection of grain elevators and warehouses to meet the prospective wants of trade. I hear that a majority of the Committee on Naval Affairs look upon the expediency of discontinuing the Charlestown Navy-yard favorably, and that, in the present state of feeling upon the subject, there is no serious opposition to the proposition. The principal pressure against a discontinuance is likely to arise from the army of "ins," many of whom have grown fat in doing nothing at this station. The mechanics and laborers would of course miss the pleasant figures of the monthly pay roll, but the world is large enough for them. Such must remember that the country is now on a peace footing. The Navy-yard at Charlestown is, perhaps, one of the best appointed in the country, and its mechanics are among the most skillful. Sixty-five acres of the land on which it stands was ceded by Massachusetts to the United States on the 17th of June, 1800; but it was not until during Gen. Jackson's second Presidential term that its dry-dock was completed. An immense amount of money has been expended upon this naval station, and many of the vessels built here have figured prominently and gloriously in our country's stirring epochs. The force employed at the Navy-yard at the present time is small in all the departments, and "repairing" scenes to constitute the bulk of the work.

COMMENCEMENT AT HARVARD.

With each returning year "Commencement" at Harvard is welcomed as a sort of grand literary holiday. The banks and Custom House are closed at noon as regularly as that day comes, and the classic shades of Cambridge are sought for by the intellectual mind with a fervor as warm as that which prompts the pilgrim to retire to his religious shrine. To-morrow old Cambridge will put on its best dress. The usual programme will be gone through with, and then will come the *et cetera* which is not in the programme. On Sunday evening last the annual sermon before the graduating class of the Divinity School was preached by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, of New-York. He based his remarks upon the relative duty and mission of the Priest and the Prophet, stating that the former should always aim to bear his messages of love and piety to the throne of God. The Prophet, he observed, was a thinker and feeler in accord with beings above and below us, possessing none of the outward characteristics of the Priest. The peculiarities and differences existing between the two were then elaborated upon in Mr. Frothingham's forcible and practical manner, and the true mission of the Priest represented to fill up the hiatus between the natural and the supernatural, by abolishing the grave and illuminating the road that leads to universal happiness and peace. In conclusion, Mr. Frothingham made an able and eloquent defence of the Pulpit, in which he combatted the oft-repeated assertion that its influence for good was no greater than the printed page of current literature.

This afternoon the exercises of the fifty-second annual visitation of the Divinity School took place in Appleton Chapel. There was a large attendance, including members of the graduating class. After the usual introductory exercises, essays were delivered as follows:

1. "Positive and Negative Radicalism," by George Webber Cutter.
2. "The Relation of Christianity to Social Progress," by William Channing Garnett.
3. "The Union of Christian Believers," by Angus Ross Kennedy.
4. "What is the Vital Power of Christianity?" by Samuel Russell Priest.
5. "A Working Church," by Fabius Maximus Ray.
6. "Judaism and Christianity," by Isaac James Stine.
7. "The Influence of Democracy in America upon the Church of the Future," by Jonathan Wingalt Winkley.

The essays were listened to with marked attention, and showed signs of a good deal of preparation. The subjects treated were live ones, and the arguments deduced reflected great credit upon the reasoning powers of their authors. "A Working Church" was perhaps a radical effort. The author criticised the Evangelical Church, and said that its growth was due, to a great extent, to the effort and influence of Christian Associations, but not to the efforts of those who choose to lead it. His ideal of a "Working Church" would be one without a creed; with no sectarian walls; with no distinctions, but got up on the plan of a town meeting, and to which all should be welcome. Then the welfare of the world would be the object of the Church, which is a parish. A Church working in that manner would reform the world. All reforms had taken place in spite of the Evangelical Church, as at present organized. After the exercises at the Chapel were closed, there was a dinner and a discussion of topics of no particular interest to the public.

VIGIL.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, July 15.

THE TAX BILL.

The Tax bill is at last a law so far as the action of Congress is concerned. The Conference Committee agreed upon their report to-day, and it was adopted in both Houses. The Senate amendments were mostly agreed to. The chief points in the report are as follows: The tax on banks is stricken out, all mineral oils are exempt from taxation, and dealers and manufacturers are only subjected to the regular tax on sales; wholesale liquor dealers, in addition to the license tax of $100 are subjected to a tax of one per cent. on their sales. The number of Supervisors of Internal Revenue—the new office created by the act—is fixed at twenty-five, and their districts are to be composed of one or more Judicial Districts. The number of secret detectives to be appointed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is fixed at twenty-five; and the whole system of Revenue Agents, Special Agents and Inspectors, except Inspectors of Cigars and Tobacco, is abolished. The duties of Inspectors at distilleries and warehouses are hereafter to be performed by gaugers and storekeepers, to be paid by the Government. This change reduces the army of these subordinate officers from 1,700 to less than 1,000. Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue are not hereafter to be allowed to go into each other's districts on any pretext; but Supervisors of Internal Revenue are authorized, for sufficient cause, to suspend such officers, and report the facts to the Department. The House section on drawbacks on exported spirits remains, with a proviso that the drawback shall not be paid until thirty days after the sailing of the vessel on which the spirits have been exported. The provision for the removal and payment of tax on bonded spirits has been fixed at nine months as the limit in which such tax must be paid. The new stamp tax on whisky is to go into effect in sixty days. The tax on cigarettes is fixed at $1 50 on those weighing three pounds per thousand, and at $3 on all over that weight. The plug warehouse, which the House bill provided that the manufacturer should maintain at his own expense, is stricken out.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The country will rejoice to learn that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Article 14, is now a part of that instrument and the organic law of the land. Secretary Seward to-day transmitted to the Senate, in response to Mr. Edmund's resolution, a communication in which he announces the ratification of the amendment by the following States: Connecticut, Tennessee, New-Jersey, Oregon, New-York, Rhode Island, New-Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, West Virginia, Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Massachusetts, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Nevada, Nebraska, and also, the Secretary says, by Legislatures and Governors assuming to represent the States of Arkansas, North Carolina and Florida, making, all told, twenty-six. Just why the Secretary puts Tennessee, the legitimate child of Congressional reconstruction, in one category and Florida in another is not apparent. But to the foregoing twenty-six should be added Louisiana, South Carolina, and Alabama, whose Legislatures have ratified the amendment, but official notification of which has not yet been received. This makes, all told, twenty-nine States, while twenty-seven is the requisite three-fourths, making sufficient to leave out even Ohio and New-Jersey, whose Legislatures have attempted to undo their work, and still have enough left. Thus the certain, inevitable work of reconstruction goes on.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.

South Carolina appeared to-day with the credentials of her first Representative since 1861, James H. Goss, who represents the Fourth District. The credentials took the usual reference to the Committee on Elections. Hon. David Heaton, Representative from the Newbern District, North Carolina, also appeared and was sworn. Col. G. W. Dennis, Judge Advocate of the Second Military District, who has been largely instrumental in the righteous administration of justice in that district during the past year, arrived here from Charleston this morning.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Funding bill, which passed the Senate last night, was to-day referred to the Ways and Means Committee in the House, and Mr. Schenck announced that they would report it back within forty-eight hours. It is exceedingly probable that the House will restore the third section, which was stricken out in the Senate, and which provided for the conversion of greenbacks into bonds and bonds into greenbacks. The first section, providing for three grades of bonds at a gradually declining interest, which feature was especially urged by Gov. Morgan in the Senate, meets with much favor in the House.

PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT.

Senator Sherman to-day made an effort to get up a resolution to adjourn on Monday next, but did not succeed. Had he succeeded, he would have stated that he had assurances from Democratic Senators that the President intended to act on the Electoral College bill prior to that time. It is probable, therefore, that an adjournment will certainly occur by the middle of next week. The last two hot days have had a wonderful effect in changing the sentiment of members as to adjournment. The heat to-day was as great as yesterday, and on the floor of the House at 3 P. M. reached 93 degrees. Mr. Buxton, Assistant Doorkeeper, who has been here ten years, says it is the highest temperature ever known in the Chamber.

A LIBEL SUIT.

Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., has brought suit against Judge Fisher, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, for libel, laying his damages at $20,000, the alleged libel being the action of Judge Fisher in striking his (Mr. B.'s) name from the roll of attorneys practicing before the Criminal Court of this District in August last. Mr. Bradley, it is said, takes the ground that the remarks for which he was disbarred were spoken after the adjournment of the Criminal Court, while trying the Surratt case, and that said remarks were not, therefore, a contempt of Court.

RAILROAD REFORMS.

The traveling public will be glad to learn that the advent of Wm. Prescott Smith, formerly master of transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to the general management of the through line between New-York and Washington, brings certain greatly needed reforms on that route. Mr. Smith is a man of great energy and large experience in the practical management of railroads. Among the changes he proposes are the following: The present disagreeable system of exhibiting tickets for each section of the route to a new conductor every few miles is to be abolished, and a through conductor placed in charge of the through cars, who will take up the tickets at starting, and be accountable to the different companies for their just proportion of the fare. Then new and superior sleeping cars, and ordinary cars with head-rest seats, are to be placed on all night trains, and the family or compartment cars are also to be introduced as early as practicable. Last, but not least, the time between the two cities is to be shortened to eight hours. The night trains will leave each point about two hours later than now and arrive on present time or thereabouts, thus giving to passengers a good evening in either city before starting. The noon trains will also start later and arrive as now, while the morning trains each way will start on present time, or nearly so, and arrive about two hours earlier.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.

Among the arrivals here to-day are Collector Smythe, of New-York, who wants the Austrian Mission very much, and Gen. J. H. Sypher, Representative elect from New-Orleans.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, July 15.

TREASURY CLERKS TO BE DISMISSED.

Between now and the first of September next over two hundred male and female employes will be dismissed from the various bureaus of the Treasury Department. The appropriation for the pay of temporary clerks has been cut down from $275,000 to $100,000 for the present fiscal year, hence there are no funds from which to pay the temporary employes. A majority of those to be dismissed are females.

GEN. GRANT.

A letter received here yesterday states that Gen. Grant would probably leave St. Louis for the Plains during the present week.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM MARYLAND.

Hon. Wm. Pinckney Whyte, the new Senator from Maryland, called at the Executive mansion this morning and paid his respects to the Secretary.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President nominated to the Senate, to-day, Anthony F. Campbell, to be Postmaster at Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sherman Day, to be Surveyor-General of California, and Thomas J. Bowers, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

Fifteen Mississippi Radicals, including Mr. Eggleston, the defeated candidate for Governor, appeared before the Reconstruction Committee this morning, demanding the exclusion from the count of the votes on the Constitution, of the Counties of Rankin, Chickasaw, Marshall, Carroll, Desoto, Lafayette and others. By this means they expect to carry the Constitution, and to elect Radical State officers and Congressmen. The reason they allege is, that terror reigned in these counties. They ask Congress to declare Mississippi reconstructed, and entitled to readmission to Congress. Among the fifteen several were Northern and Western men.

MR. EVARTS CONFIRMED AS ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Senate this afternoon, after discussion, confirmed the nomination of Hon. William M. Evarts, to be Attorney-General of the United States.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has nominated to the Senate William M. Stafford and Hiram Knowles, to be Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Montana Territory.

RATIFICATION OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The President sent a message to the Senate to-day inclosing, among other papers, the following letter from the Secretary of State:

To the President:

The Secretary of State having received a resolution of the Senate of the 9th inst. requesting him to communicate to that body without delay a list of the States of the Union whose Legislatures had ratified the fourteenth article of the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, with copies of all the resolutions of ratification in his office, and to communicate to that body all resolutions of ratification of said amendment which he may hereafter receive so soon as he shall receive the same respectively, has the honor to report to the President that official notice has been received at this Department of the ratification of the amendment referred to by the Legislatures of the following States, to wit: Connecticut, Tennessee, New-Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, West Virginia, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, New-York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Michigan, Nevada, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Maine and Iowa. Besides these acts of ratifications, notices and certificates have also been received by the Secretary of State, that the same proposed amendment has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States respectively of Arkansas, Florida and North Carolina, which notices and certificates last mentioned were received from the newly-constructed and established authorities, assuming to be and acting as the Legislatures and Governors of the said States of Arkansas, Florida and North Carolina. These acts of ratification are for this reason stated in this report separately and distinctly; and, for the more accurate information of Congress, a copy of all the acts and resolutions of ratification of all said Legislatures is herewith subjoined, together with a copy also of certain resolutions of the Legislatures of Ohio and New-Jersey, which purport to rescind the resolutions of ratification of said amendment, which had previously been adopted by the Legislatures of those two States respectively, and to withdraw their consent to the same.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE INDIAN PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

The Secretary of the Interior has received the following dispatch from the Indian Commission:

Sioux City, Iowa, Thursday, July 9.

Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior:

Sir: That portion of the Indian Commission that went to Fort Rice, held a council with the Indians on the 2d inst. Five thousand Indians were present, and 8,000 Sioux more were represented. The Unpapas, the most hostile Indians of that region, sent in a large delegation, which made peace on behalf of their tribes. The council was eminently successful in all respects. (Signed) JOHN B. SANBORN, President *pro tem.* Indian Commission.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The following is the Funding bill, as passed by the Senate last evening:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form and of such denominations as he may prescribe, redeemable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after twenty, thirty and forty years respectively, and bearing the following rates of yearly interest payable semi-annually in coin, that is to say: The issue of bonds falling due in twenty years shall bear interest at five per centum; bonds falling due in thirty years shall bear interest at four per centum; which said bonds shall be exempt from taxation in any form or under any State, municipal or local authority, and the same and the interest thereon and the income therefrom shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties to the United States, other than such income tax as may be assessed upon other incomes; and the said bonds and the proceeds thereof shall be exclusively used for the redemption or payment, at the option of the holder or purchase of, or exchange for, an equal amount of the present interest bearing debt of the United States, other than the existing five per centum bonds, and the three per centum certificates, and may be issued to an amount in the aggregate sufficient to cover the principal of all outstanding or existing obligations, as limited therein, and no more. But not to exceed $700,000,000 shall be of the issue redeemable in twenty years.

And be it further enacted, That there is hereby appropriated out of the duties derived from imported goods, $135,000,000 annually, which sum, during each fiscal year, shall be applied to the payment of the interest and to the reduction of the principal of the public debt in such a manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, or as Congress may hereafter direct; and such reduction shall be in lieu of the Sinking Fund contemplated by the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved Feb. 25, 1862; and be it further enacted, that any contract hereafter made payable specifically in coin, shall be legal and valid, and may be inforced according to its terms, anything in the several acts relating to United States notes to the contrary, notwithstanding, provided that this section shall not apply to contracts for the borrowing of currency, or the renewal or extension of any indebtedness under a contract already entered into, unless such contract originally required payment in coin.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act no percentage, deduction, commission or compensation of any amount or kind shall be allowed to any person for the sale or negotiation of any bonds or securities of the United States, disposed of at the Treasury Department or elsewhere on account of the United States; and all acts or parts of acts authorizing or permitting, by construction or otherwise, the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint any agent, other than some proper officer of his Department, to make such sale or negotiation of bonds and securities, are hereby repealed.

IMPORTANT TO MINERS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just finished, and has ready for transmission to the applicants, the first patent issued under the Mining act of July 26, 1866, covering a very valuable quicksilver claim in the Monterey quicksilver mining district, Monterey County, California, in township No. 18, range No. 11 east, Mount Diablo meridian. Owing to the novelty of the proceedings in these cases, and the want of experience in dealing with them, applications made under this law have not reached the Department as speedily as otherwise might have been the case. The Clear Creek claim was returned to California for correction. On the 11th of June last the papers complete were again forwarded, and have reached the General Land Office, meeting all the requirements of the law. The patent just prepared grants 6,000 feet of the Clear Creek Lode, with sufficient surface ground for the convenient working of the same; and in point of mechanical execution it is one of the most beautifully finished documents ever issued from the Department. All other claims under the act will be patented as promptly as the applicants bring themselves within the requirements of the statute, a matter that will be attended with less perplexity in the future than heretofore, on account of the experience that has been acquired by the various officers whose action is needed in the preliminary stages of the proceedings. This branch of the Land service is one of the greatest importance, extending its operations over the surface of more than one thousand mineral localities.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The President has accepted the resignation of Capt. W. P. McCleery, Eighteenth Infantry, to take place from July 11.

Major N. Rucker, Paymaster, has been ordered to report to Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. W. Brown, Assistant Paymaster-General at St. Louis, Mo., for assignment to duty in the pay district of St. Louis.

The following Assistant Quartermasters of Volunteers have been honorably mustered out of the United States service: Capt. Chase Barnerd, Capt. Edmund B. Whitman, Capt. Chas. W. Folsom, Capt. Harrison A. Boyce.

By direction of the Secretary of War, enlisted men who may dispose of or lose through their own carelessness, the Springfield breech loading musket, will hereafter have charged against them upon the muster rolls, $50 for each and every musket so lost or disposed of.

WEST INDIES AND MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAMSHIP EAGLE.

The steamship *Eagle*, from Havana on Saturday, July 11, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Purser John E. Huertas has our thanks for courtesies.

CUBA.

The So-called Cholera—Its Characteristics and Ravages—Mal-Administration Apparent Everywhere.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Saturday, July 11, 1868.

The cholera (so-called) rages still as fiercely as ever, and the number of deaths is even larger than it was last week. This is a peculiar kind of cholera, neither Asiatic cholera nor cholera morbus, but an unofficial disease which ill-natured people will persist in calling cholera because the persons attacked exhibit the identical symptoms of those afflicted with Asiatic cholera and present exactly the same appearance after death. The authorities try to bamboozle the barbarians outside of this very enlightened spot; but the truth is, this epidemic is not cholera, and in fact is no sickness at all, as the high and mighty Cuban Government has not yet officially declared the existence of cholera. In spite of this, however, the cholera of the common people makes an occasional grab at the officials, and whisks a few of them off as though they were plebeians, without paying the least attention to titles or position, and caring as little for the Judge on the bench of the Supreme Court as for the negro who sweeps out the rooms.

The people here know absolutely nothing about the laws of hygiene, judging from the condition of the streets and the interiors of nearly all private houses. The more garbage and filth can be accumulated the better they like it, and they seem to grow fat on the smell. There is a sufficiency of hospitals, such as they are, for cholera patients, but the manner of removing the invalids to the hospital and the mode of carrying the dead about town is alike disgraceful to a civilized or even semi-barbaric community. The poor, as usual, fare the worst, and money for their relief is not abundant. Indeed, I have learned that not a single one of these immensely wealthy planters has offered to supply them with meat, and thus avoid confining them to the refuse of the vegetable and fish markets. I understand, on good authority, that the funds which were realized lately by the bazaar for the benefit of the poor will be or have already been taken for the expenses caused by the cholera.

In the interior of the country the disease is marching slowly but surely toward the south, creating more or less havoc in the different plantations. Within the past three days quite a number of children have been attacked, and have died within an hour or less after being taken ill. There is no sign of any speedy decrease of the malady, the weather being hotter than any remembered by the oldest inhabitants, with a continual breeze from the South and an overcast sky. QUASIMODO.

Chief Justice Chase's Platform.

From the Chicago Times, (Democratic.)

Washington, Monday, July 13, 1868.

I have seen the original draft, in the handwriting of the Chief Justice, of the platform which had been agreed upon by the Chief Justice and some of the most prominent Democrats in the country and the leading spirits of the New-York Convention. I have been assured by a friend of the Chief Justice, who had in his possession the document referred to, that the platform was formally adopted as the one, and the only one on which Mr. Chase was willing to accept the nomination of the New-York Convention. The following are three of the resolutions, as copied from the Chief Justice's manuscript:

The American Democracy, reposing their trust, under God, in the intelligence, the patriotism and the discriminating justice of the American people, declare their fixed adhesion to the great principles of equal rights and exact justice for all men and all States; and their purpose to apply them, within the constitutional limit, to all questions which, in the stirring exigencies of public affairs, may demand consideration and solution.

Resolved, That in a land of democratic institutions, all public or private interests repose most securely on the broad basis of suffrage; but, under the system of distinct though united States which distinguishes our American Government from the consolidated Governments of the Old World, both wisdom and duty require that the application of this principle be left in the several States, under the Constitution of the United States, to the people of each State, without interference of the National Government.

Resolved, That honor and duty alike require the honest payment of the public debt, and the faithful performance of all public obligations; but we do not admit that our creditors, more than other men, are entitled to special favor in the interpretation of the laws by which their rights and public duties are determined; and the interpretation of the laws, in cases of conflicting interests, belongs to the courts.

The Chief Justice, it is said, was importuned after the meeting of the Convention to modify his views, but refused to accept the nomination on any platform save the one of his own making. He is also opposed to the third party movement, and if he votes at all will vote for Grant and Colfax.

Trouble in a Japanese Troupe.

From the Kingston (Canada) News, July 11.

The Japanese gymnasts called upon the Police magistrate this morning, and stated that their employers, Marshall & Doyle, had cleared out and left Kingston without paying them their wages. The only medium of communication between these men and Mr. Creighton was that of little "All Right," a boy of about 7 years of age, he being the only one among them who could speak English whatever, and his being very imperfect. Their statement was to the effect that the time of their engagement with Marshall & Doyle having expired, they were anxious to return to Japan, but these men made repeated excuses for not paying them their money, and appeared to wish to force them into a fresh engagement on more reasonable terms. Yesterday morning they received a small sum of money, and a promise of payment in full after the night's performance. This morning, however, Marshall & Doyle, instead of fulfilling their agreement, suddenly left the city. To make the matter worse, the Japanese had, in view of their departure in a short time for their native country, forwarded their boxes to New-York, through the agency of their employers, Marshall & Doyle.

The Cure of Hydrophobia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You state that it has been discovered in India that a cure of Hydrophia may be promptly effected by salivating the victim with calomel and a mercury bath. Please state, for the benefit of hydrophobia victims, that it has been discovered in America that horseradish and sweet-oil—a tablespoonful of this mixture as often as it can be swallowed and retained on the stomach, together with a poultice of the same over the wound—has proved a prompt and perfect cure for this appalling malady in several instances—indeed, all in which it has been tried so far as known. It is more convenient than mercury and as simple as cabbage-leaf for preventing sun-stroke. Let the people know it. PHILO.

New-York, July 15, 1868.

The Race Between the Yachts Mattie and Martha.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report in the *Herald*, 14th inst., of the race between the *Mattie*, of Bayonne Club, and *Martha*, of Brooklyn Club, was erroneous in the statement that the *Mattie* was the first to give up the race. On the contrary, the *Martha* was the first taken in tow, the *Mattie* in her position, was over a mile ahead of the *Martha*, and had there been any wind, would have beaten her over one mile home.

THOS. HARRISON, Bayonne Yacht Club.

New-York, July 15.

Cricket—The Canada Eleven vs. New-York and Philadelphia.

The second contest between the British officers and the cricketers of this City took place yesterday, on the grounds at Jersey City. On this occasion the St. George Club were assisted by players from the Philadelphia Club. The match, therefore, was a selected eleven *vs.* the Garrison Knickerbockers. The New-York eleven went to the bat first, and before they were disposed of they had placed 160 upon the score-book, of which the five English players of the selected eleven contributed 53, and the six American players 85, the extras being 22; Norley leading the score with 25, Welsh's 24 being the next best score. At 6 o'clock P. M. the officers went in at the bat, and they had lost five wickets for 38, when the day's play closed—Pepys being not out for 17. We append the score:

SELECTED ELEVEN.

Pearson, l. b. w. Rawes	7
Large, b. Townsend	17
Norley, c. Wallace, b. Rawes	25
Fisher, b. Mainwaring	5
Edwards, b. Mainwaring	10
Wright, b. Rawes	19
Meade, l. b. w. Townsend	6
Newbold, b. Rawes	14
Welsh, not out	24
Gordon, b. Pepys	8
Mumford, c. Brown, b. Rawes	3
Byes, 6; leg-byes, 6; wides, 9; no balls, 1	22
Total	160

KNICKERBOCKER.

Hagge, c. Fisher	12
Henesage, c. Welsh	3
Pepys, not out	17
Davies, b.	0
Murray, b.	3
Mainwaring, b.	6
Wallace, not out	0
Byes, 2; wides, 1	3
Total	38

Umpires—Messrs. Ford and Fordyce

Scorers—Messrs. Chadwick and Clirehugh.

The game will be resumed to-day at 12 o'clock.

Base Ball.

There was a very interesting game played yesterday afternoon at the Elysian Fields between two nines selected from the Numbering-Room employes of the American Bank Note Company. The contest was unusually close, and displayed the cultivated skill of the players to the fullest advantage. The following is the score:

OLD NUMBERS.	O.	R.	NEW NUMBERS.	O.	R.
Smith, p.	2	4	Sinclair, p.	2	5
Bill, 3d b.	4	2	R. Gallagher, r. f.	4	3
Butler, c.	4	3	Bloomberger, c.	3	5
Ballou, r. f.	3	3	Thorn, 2d b.	5	1
J. Hunt, s. s.	3	3	Hoagland, l. f.	3	4
K. Gallagher, l. f.	3	4	Armote, s. s.	2	4
Laurent, 1st b.	2	5	Dermody, 3d b.	4	4
Savage, 2d b.	4	3	Beach, c. f.	2	4
Eagan, c. f.	4	1	Osborn, 1st b.	3	1
Total	27	[illegible]	Total	27	31

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th	9th.	
Old Numbers	6	0	7	1	5	2	0	7	1	—[illegible]
New Numbers	11	3	5	7	0	2	0	1	2	—31

Fly-catches—Old Numbers, 7; New Numbers, 5.

Umpire—Mr. E. Graham, of the Ringold Club.

Scorers—Messrs. Carpenter and Ridley.

Time of Game—Two hours and fifty minutes.

Personal.—List of Americans registered at J. W. Tucker & Co.'s, Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending July 2, 1868: Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Thorn, Miss Emily T. Vanderbilt, Mr. E. H. Arthur, Mr. R. L. Suydam, Colonel and Mrs. L. Kipp, Mrs. R. W. Howes, Miss Howes, Lieutenant J. Howes, United States Army; Mrs. Arba Read and two children, the two Misses Read, Mr. Arch. Baxter, Miss Mary and Miss Isabella Baxter, Mr. J. H. Conger, Mrs. W. H. Field and family, Mrs. C. C. Cambreling, Mrs. H. A. Smythe and the Misses Smythe, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Risley, Mrs. W. H. Scott, Miss L. H. Scott, Mr. B. F. Breeton and family, Mr. H. F. Cooper, Mr. Jacob Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Little, Miss Little, Miss A. G. Latimer, Mr. Alden J. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Atwater and daughter, Mrs. T. T. Davis, Miss Davis, New-York. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Warren, M. C. H. Rogers, Mr. J. F. Rudolphson, Boston. Mr. F. B. Mayer, Baltimore. Mr. W. T. Prevost and wife, Mr. Robert Wade, Brooklyn. Mr. James Webb and family, Mr. George E. Stanton, Mr. T. W. Trowbridge, Mr. Jack Wing, Chicago, Ill. Mr. W. H. Lewis, Iowa. Mr. George Harding, Mr. J. O. Swift, Mr. J. Gordon Brinckle, Philadelphia. Mr. H. C. White, Hartford, Conn. Mrs. Wm. Spencer and daughter, Miss Emma W. Fellows, Mr. Nathan H. Sanford, New-Haven, Conn. Mrs. A. Bishop, Mr. Sydney Bishop, Bridgeport, Conn. Mrs. M. O. Gurthwaite, Newark, N. J. Mr. A. de Brayard, Mauritius. Mr. Jonathan Hunt, Brattleboro' Vt. Mr. C. W. May, Paris.

The Inhalation of Nitrous Oxide Gas, previous to the extraction of teeth, robs the operation of all its terrors. The patient, while inhaling the laughing gas, quickly falls into pleasant slumber, from which he awakes in about two minutes to find that the cause of all his pain has been removed, and he arises from the chair delighted, wondering that anybody would suffer the pains of toothache even for half an hour, when in an instant the tooth may be removed without causing the slightest pain. We speak from experience, and can recommend the Nitrous Oxide Gas, as administered by the Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*New-York Weekly.*

Kidney and Bladder Diseases.

These diseases, which are the basis of rheumatism, gout, calculus or stone, and a variety of the most painful of all complaints, are treated with almost uniform success, even when all other remedies have failed, by using the Gettysburg Katalysine Water.

Invalids and physicians are invited to read the printed statements of remarkable cures, given on high authority, to be obtained at the druggists' stores, where the water is for sale.—*Advertisement.*

For sunburns, freckles and all blemishes of the skin and complexion use Phalon's "Paphian Lotion."

Phalon's "Paphian Soap" is indispensable for the toilet, bath and nursery. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to one moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the Times by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for Two Dollars a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.—It Kills Instantly.—Cockroaches, fleas, bugs, and every kind of insect vermin killed at once by this remarkable powder. It is not poisonous but certain to do its work. A single 25 cent flask has often

Killed a Peck of Cockroaches.

This powder is also the very best thing in the world to put away Furs, Carpets, and Winter Clothing, &c., in. It is sure to drive away Moths. Be sure you get Lyon's. It is the original and only true Insect Destroying Powder. Beware of Imitations. See the signature of E. Lyon on the flask. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

When your health has become impaired and your strength is failing, do not despair of ever being restored, but get a bottle of PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS, and with it you will purchase a new lease of life.

For sale by druggists generally.

HEGEMAN & CO., Agents.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Presidential Nominations, Medallion imitation ivory sleeve buttons, perfect likeness, assorted colors, $1 per pair.

WM. M. WELLING, Patentee, No. 571 Broadway.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. Monograms, French Note Paper, Engraving and Printing. Best in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The most Healthful Food, Summer and Fall, is HECKER'S FARINA. Agreeable and nutritious, it is a most admirable preventive and corrective in infants and adults, of the Summer Complaint and Diarrhoea prevailing at this season.

DIED.

Andrews.—The remains of Blanche Andrews, daughter of Loring and Blandina B. Andrews, having arrived from Pau, France, the funeral services will take place on Friday morning, July 17, at 10 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st., (Dr. Hall.) Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

Barker.—On Monday, July 13, Ellen Jane Barker, widow of the late Isaac O. Barker.

Her sons, Charles G., Francis and Aaron F. Vail, and the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 118 East 28th-st.

Carter.—At Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday evening, July 11, Rev. Lawson Carter, aged 75 years.

The funeral will take place from Grace Church, Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday, July 16, at 4 o'clock.

Crooke.—At Flatbush, Long Island, on Tuesday, July 14, Cornelia L. Crooke, second daughter of Gen. P. S. Crooke, in the 25th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from St. Paul's Church, (Episcopal,) Flatbush, on Friday morning, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Dunster.—In Newburg, N. Y., on Monday, July 13, at the residence of his grandfather, Rev. Dr. Sprole, William Sprole, only son of Rebecca S. and Dr. Edward S. Dunster, of this City, aged 7 months and 23 days.

De Gray.—On Wednesday, July 15, of Bright's disease, James F., son of James and Deborah F. De Gray, aged 17 years, 5 months and 4 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 141 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral without further notice.

Fletcher.—At Seaford, Del., on Tuesday, July 14, Fanny, infant daughter of Thomas W. and Bessie Fletcher.

Funeral this day at 3 P. M. from No. 316 West 22d-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Gandy.—On Wednesday, July 15, Wm. W. Gandy, in the 28th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his brother, Sheppard Gandy, No. 174 5th-av., at 10½ o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 17th inst.

Hall.—At 1 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, July 14, at the residence of his brother, Dr. Edwards Hall, No. 336 4th-av., Hon. Willis Hall, of congestion, aged 67 years, 3 months and 13 days.

Relatives and friends are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral at 1 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 17th inst., at the Presbyterian Church in 5th-av., corner of 19th-st. Remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

Hallock.—Suddenly, Charles S. Hallock, aged 63 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, also of his sons-in-law, John J. Silcocks and F. P. Wood, are invited to attend his funeral from West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Members of Cyrus Lodge, No. 208, also members of Benevolent Lodge, No. 28, are invited to attend.

Cyrus Lodge No. 208, F. & A. M.—The members are hereby summoned to attend a special communication to be held on Friday, the 17th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., at their rooms, corner of 18th-st. and 8th-av., to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, Charles S. Hallock. Members of Benevolent Lodge, No. 28, are invited to attend.

By order EDWIN FERGUSON, M.

Henry S. Vroom, Secretary.

Knapp.—At Ravenswood, on Wednesday, July 15, Annie Congreve, daughter of E. Payson and Emma Knapp, aged 11 months.

Marsden.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 15, Sarah Martha, the wife of William N. Marsden, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Thomas and Henry, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 171 Sands-st., on Friday, July 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Mayo.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, July 13, Mary Gilbert Mayo, aged 5 months and 23 days, youngest daughter of Joshua C. and Sarah Mayo.

Her remains were taken to Norwich, Conn.

Snedeker.—At West Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday, July 14, Theodorus Snedeker, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, near the Union Race Course, West Jamaica.

Van Buskirk.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 14, in the 33d year of his age, William H. Van Buskirk, son of the late William J. Van Buskirk.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Thursday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. A. Hathaway, No. 12 Varick-place, without further invitation.

Wyckoff.—On Wednesday, July 15, Maria, infant daughter of Henry L. and Maria Wyckoff.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Westlake.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 14, Jacob Westlake, lumber dealer, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 25 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS,

FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.

The attention of the trade and the public in general is called to the above-named preparation for making that pleasant and healthy Summer beverage known as KNAPP'S CELEBRATED ROOT BEER.

It is put up in 40 cent, 75 cent, and $4 bottles, also in gallon cans at $12, for making 10, 25, 200, and 800 gallons of the Beer. For sale by P. B. KNAPP & Co., No. 362 Hudson-st., and by druggists generally.

TO THE WHOLESALE WOODEN WARE AND HARDWARE TRADE.

O'Brian's new Mop and Scrubbing Brush Holder was patented May 19, 1868, and will be furnished Fall trade as wanted. We infringe no patent; but if any one interested is of a contrary opinion, then the Courts are open for questions of this kind. We have the only article of the kind in the New-York market, and are at once ready to contend for our rights and are responsible to the trade.

EDWARD J. EMMONS, Agent, No. 601 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A meeting of Committees of the different branches of trade interested in house-building, will be held on THURSDAY, July 16, at 8 P. M., at Kilduff's Building, corner of Broadway and 32d-st., to which all persons interested in building are invited.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, FROM $20 to $40 each, for in or out door use. Any one having the use of the hands can propel and guide one; having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. State your case and send stamp for circular. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., New-York.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times.* Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

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Contains several articles of special and peculiar interest and value, including

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An able and pungent article on OUR CIVIL SERVICE; showing how the People of the United States are swindled by incompetent and dishonest office-holders.

Sketches and Anecdotes in the noted HOMBURG GAMBLING HOUSE.

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&c., &c., &c.

The NORTHERN MONTHLY is incorporated with this Magazine.

Price, 35 cents; $4 per annum. Liberal terms for Clubs.

G. P. PUTNAM & SON, No. 661 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. Pembroke Fetridge, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. Pembroke Fetridge, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

NOW READY—SECOND EDITION TRAVELERS' OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE FOR JULY. Containing time tables corrected up to the 10th inst., maps of various lines, general railway map, tourist guide, valuable information relative to connections, distances, &c., together with general reading matter interesting to railway officers and the traveling public. Wholesale by American News Company. Retail by news agents at ticket offices and on trains throughout the country. N. B.—Henceforth this work will be issued regularly on the 1st and 15th of each month.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Persons keeping Currency or Coin accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&C.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, July 14, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $38 97 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $31 77 DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

$10,000 REWARD.

THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE ARREST AND CONVICTION OF THE PARTY OR PARTIES WHO ISSUED, IN JUNE LAST, FORGED OR ALTERED CERTIFICATES OF PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, MICHIGAN SOUTHERN, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG, ROCK ISLAND, ERIE RAILWAY AND PACIFIC MAIL STOCKS.
BY ORDER OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS.
JOHN S. SAUZADE, Chairman
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868. Joint Committee.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 170 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

At an election held on the 24th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	CHARLES BUTTS,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	WILLIAM P. COOLEDGE,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
ELISHA BROOKS,	THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	JNO. G. GOTTSBERGER,
A. M. BININGER,	SAMUEL RAYNOR.
EDMUND HURRY,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

FOR SALE,
INSURANCE STOCKS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.
ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF BANK STOCKS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES, FOR INVESTMENT, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

MANNING & DE FOREST,
NO. 19 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN STATE AND RAILROAD SECURITIES,
Offer for sale Alabama Five and Eight per cent. Bonds, Louisiana State and Levee Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and South Carolina Sixes.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall St.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT
FOR
TRAVELERS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
EXCHANGE ON PARIS AT SIGHT AND SIXTY DAYS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.
Travelers and commercial credits issued through the City Bank, London, or Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris.

TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF the coupon notes of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, bearing date July 1, 1867.
Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the terms and provisions of the indenture executed by the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, to George W. Weld and Robert Hale, Trustees, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1867, that all the promissory notes of said Railroad Company therein described and thereby secured and numbered, as follows, viz.:
Nos. one to forty inclusive, for $5,000 each; Nos. forty-one to two hundred and forty inclusive, for $1,000 each, will be paid together with the accrued interest thereon, on presentation at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York City, on and after the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, and from and after said last mentioned date all of said notes will cease to draw interest, and the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will no longer pay interest on the same. By order of the Board of Directors.
D. B. HOWARD,
Secretary and Treasurer St. L. J. and C. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York City Central Underground Railway Company hereby give notice that they will open books for subscription to the capital stock of said Corporation, at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August next; and that said books will remain open for at least thirty days thereafter, that those who desire to subscribe for said stock may have the opportunity to do so; and in the event of a larger amount being subscribed than the capital stock of said Corporation, then such subscriber shall be entitled to a pro rata number of shares of said stock as near as may be, and in proportion to the amount so subscribed. Each subscriber shall at the time of subscribing pay to the Treasurer five per cent. of the par value of each share so subscribed by him.
W. B. OGDEN, President.
HENRY F. VAIL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 10, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON or before the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will pay at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., City of New-York, all dividend scrip heretofore issued by the Company and yet outstanding, and the accrued interest thereon up to the time the same is presented for payment, provided presentment is made on or before the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, and that from and after that date the said scrip will cease to draw interest.
Signed at Dubuque this 7th day of July, A. D. 1868.
C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer,
Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1868.
INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, payable Aug. 1, 1868, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeny, Chamberlain, at his office, in the new Court House. The transfer books will be closed Monday, July 6, 1868.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 15, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	113¼	113¾	5-20 Coupon, '67..	108⅜	108⅝
Coupon, 1881....	113⅞	113⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68..	108⅜	108⅝
5-20 Reg., 1862...	109⅜	109⅝	10-40 Registered..	107¼	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113	113¼	10-40 Coupon.....	107¼	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64.	110	110¼	Gold....	142¼	142⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	111¼	111¾	June, 7.30....	108⅜	108⅝
5-20 C., '65, new..	108⅜	108⅝	July, 7.30....	108⅜	108⅞

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE CO.
OFFICE NO. 7 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Subscription book is now open for an increased capital of this Company to $750,000, and will remain open until the 31st inst. Subscriptions may be paid at any time prior to the 31st inst., and a rebate of interest will be allowed to that date.
By order of the Board.
IRA KETCHAM, Secretary.
TRUSTEES.
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,
JAMES D. FISH,
R. H. LOWRY,
HENRY CROSSMAN,
JOHN W. MOTT,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
GEORGE B. CARHART,
R. M. HENING,
EDWIN PARSONS.
JOHN W. MOTT, President.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,750,000
ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until TUESDAY, July 28, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Assessment Fund Stock of the County of New-York," authorized by the 7th section of chapter 565 of the Laws of 1868, and by a resolution of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, adopted June 19, 1868. The said stock is to provide means for the payment of damages awarded by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of laying out a road or public drive between 59th and 155th sts., as per report of said Commissioners, confirmed by the Supreme Court, June 15, 1868, and the expenses, charges, and disbursements in same matter. The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, in the year 1908. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Assessment Fund Stock of the County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the County require it.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 16, 1868.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.
CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS, due 1st November, 1900; SEVEN per cent. interest payable 1st May and 1st November at the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
The undersigned is authorized to offer for sale a few of the above described bonds.
R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

PEORIA CITY WATER BONDS.
The undersigned offer for sale, on account of the City of Peoria (Illinois,) three hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of that city, issued to aid in construction of water works. The bonds draw seven per cent. interest (coupons payable semi-annually in New-York,) on 1st of June and December, and have twenty years to run, and were issued under a special act of the Legislature of Illinois, which act also provides for a special tax for payment of principal and interest. The bonds are now offered at ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest.
JULY 3, 1868. CLARK, DODGE & CO.

TEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS,
OF VARIOUS MICHIGAN MUNICIPALITIES,
PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK AND DETROIT.
FOR SALE BY A. WILKINS, BROKER, DETROIT.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS:
Columbus and Indianapolis Central R. W. Co., due Nov. 1, 1904.
Toledo, Logansport and Burlington R. R. Co., due Feb. 1, 1884.
Union and Logansport R. R. Co., due Dec. 1, 1905.
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co., due Aug. 1, 1890.
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co. (Sinking Fund,) due Nov. 1, 1886.
Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co., due Oct. 1, 1893.
Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co. (convertible,) due April 1, 1895.

The above roads having been consolidated into one corporation, under the name of the "Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company," the new Company has executed a trust mortgage to James A. Roosevelt and William R. Fosdick, of New-York, Trustees, covering all the roads, with the franchises and present and future acquired property, to secure an issue of Consolidated First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, payable in forty years (April 1, 1908,) at seven per cent. interest, maturing April 1 and Oct. 1 in New-York, the object being to consolidate all the above issues of bonds into one class.

The Union Trust Company of New-York (No. 73 Broadway) has been appointed the Company's Bond Fund Commissioner, and is authorized to exchange the new bonds for any of the above issues.

Copies of the mortgage and further particulars can be obtained at the office of the Union Trust Company, or at this office.

Parties exchanging bonds will have the difference of interest adjusted. B. E. SMITH, President.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS TOWNSHIP TEN PER Cent. Bonds, Bank Stocks and Real Estate Mortgages; Lewis Run Coal and Iron Company Bonds.
MANSFIELD, FREESE & BROWNELL,
Bankers, No. 50 Broad-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL NOTICE.
T. B. BLEECKER & SCHOOLEY,
Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, have removed from No. 25 Pine-st. to their new and commodious Auction and Real Estate Rooms, No. 31 Cortlandt-st.
CASH ADVANCED
ON CONSIGNMENTS OF GOODS
FOR SALE BY AUCTION.
Real Estate and Merchandise at auction and private sale. Houses and stores rented as usual.

TEACHERS.

A LADY GRADUATE, WITH EIGHT years' experience in teaching, and well qualified in English, Latin, music and drawing, desires an engagement to commence in September. References exchanged. Address TEACHER, Post Office Box No. 101, Somerville, N. J.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A FEW PUpils to instruct in the English branches; also the rudiments of French and music; advertiser can attend at pupils' homes; first-class references. Address M. E., No. 451 6th-av.

TEACHER WANTED—A LADY, EXPErienced in Music and English. State particulars and where to be seen immediately. BLAIR, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE desires a situation as private tutor; can give the best references. Address R., Box No. 2,300, New-Haven, Conn.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.
Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg, L. I.)
Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 20.
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.
The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL,
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO 96 WARREN-ST.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 283 Bowery.
Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
On and after Aug. 1, 1868, this Bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
THE USUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 16, 1868.
DIVIDENDS not withdrawn will draw interest from July 1.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st.
SIX PER CENT., free from tax, on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, southeast corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec. GEO. FOLSOM, Pres't.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
The usual DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum upon all deposits entitled thereto on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after July 20.
ALL MONEY deposited on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from JULY 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 20. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
Deposits on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.
WM. S. WHITTOCK, JOHN McLEAN, Pres.
N. J. HAINES, Vice Pr's. G. S. CHAPIN, Treas.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
Open daily. Interest 6 per cent. on any amount free of tax. Deposits made before July 21 draw interest from July 1.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH,
NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY, NEAR 1ST-ST.
Deposits made on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.
Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., N. Y.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER S. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST., June 23, 1868.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the Thirty-Fifth Semi-Annual Dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and Five per cent. per annum on larger sums payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, free of Government tax.
The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date. E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows:
On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum; and
On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of Five per cent. per annum.
ALSO, AN EXTRA INTEREST of one-half the above rates, payable on and after Monday, 20th instant.
The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1868.
GEO. F. THOMAE, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.
INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED TO depositors at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, payable, free of tax, on or after Monday, 20th inst.
The bank is open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6TH-AV.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1868.—INTEREST at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be paid on $500 and under, and six per cent. on larger sums on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, 1868, and will be paid or credited July 20.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT,
President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BOYCE,
Secretaries.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, June 30, 1868.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 18) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend (No. 10) of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Friday, 17th day of July proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg.
The transfer books will close on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Saturday, 18th.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and one-half per cent., payable Aug. 3, free of Government tax. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. until Aug. 4. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared an interest dividend of (3½) Three and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock, for the six months ending July 1, 1868, payable at the office of the Company on demand, free of Government tax. By order of the Board.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, free of Government tax, was declared payable on and after July 20, 1868.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO, July 10, 1868.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per share on all the capital stock of this Company (including the late increase of capital of 49,000 shares,) has been declared payable to the persons registered as stockholders on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of August, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
The payment of the usual April dividend having been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Company, it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of equalization, to anticipate the time of the usual October dividend, and include that in the present one.
This dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of September next, in the obligations of the Company, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, to be paid so soon as the Company can avail itself of its money, which it is now enjoined from receiving or using, by reason of certain injunctions granted in certain suits now pending in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of August, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September.
Parties desiring transfers of stock can have it done and certificates sent them, by sending their certificates with the necessary stamps, to EDWARD ST. JOHN, Register, or to the undersigned at this office.
EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NOS. 473 BROADWAY AND 72 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on the 10th inst.
Condition of Company July 1, 1868:

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus	179,060 64
Capital and Surplus	$379,060 64

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash capital	$250,000
Surplus	207,000
Total assets	$457,000

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, July 10, 1868.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 152 BROADWAY.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1868.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE, July 15, 1868.
The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of United States tax.
HENRY KIPP, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
PITTSBURG, July 8, 1868.
The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend, No. 30, of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, 15th. A. P. McGREW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, free from Government tax.
The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th July instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,
Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 10, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the first day of August next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 20th instant and opened on the 1st proximo.
GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS been declared, payable on and after the 6th inst., free of tax.
WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 135 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 48 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the 8th inst., free of Government tax. J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 6, 1868.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAM'L M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. A. WILEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable at the Bank of America to New-York stockholders on demand.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.
Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.
For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 13 East 49th-st.,
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av. will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 161 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," FOUNDed 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau,
To aid those who seek well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who want positions;
To transact Educational business of all kinds.
All seeking Teachers will find unrivaled facilities. Teachers wanting positions should have application form now. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond-st.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the higher education of a few youth, of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtus L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—An English and French Home School for young ladies. Reopens Sept. 16. Especial attention given to modern languages, music and art. Lewis' Gymnastics. The prospectus at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or of Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York State.—In the matter of BURR SHELTON, by whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1868, in said Court in Bankruptcy, No. 1,316.—This is to give notice, that on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Burr Shelton, of Watkins, in the County of Schuyler and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition: that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, Bank Building, corner of Main and Schuyler sts., Havana, N.Y., before Mr. Hull Fanton, Register, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M. W. H. COREY,
Deputy United States Marshal,
as Messenger Northern District of New-York.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DIStrict Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York States.—In the matter of ROBERT MILLS, by whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, in said Court in Bankruptcy, No. 1,008.—This is to give notice that on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Robert Mills, of Watkins, in the County of Schuyler and State of New York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, Bank Building, corner of Main and Schuyler streets, Havana, N. Y., before Mr. Hull Fanton, Register, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M. W. H. COREY,
Deputy United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Northern District of New York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL STEIN, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by said Samuel Stein, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of June, 1868.
jy9-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN LEE HORTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Benjamin Lee Horton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy9-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES P. DINSMORE, bankrupt.—No. 1,103.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James P. Dinsmore, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of July, 1868.
jy9-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. HOLCOMB and GEORGE P. HOLCOMB, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James H. Holcomb and George P. Holcomb, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of July, 1868.
jy9-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC CARPENTER, a Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said Bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 8th day of August, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 15th day of July, A. D. 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy16-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. M. RAMSEY, GEORGE H. RAMSEY, JOHN L. COLES, DAVID H. COLES, J. D. TREDWAY, and THEO. G. ASCOUGH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupts, and of the estate of each of them, who were copartners carrying on business in the City of New-York, and who were on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, and each of them was adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of July, 1868. NATHANIEL ELLIS, Assignee.
jy2-law3wTh* No. 24 Walker-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT PHYFE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Albert Phyfe, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 29th day of February, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 1st day of July. A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy2-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,072.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD W. KING, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Richard W. King, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of July. A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee.
jy2-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB J. VAN PELT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest to appear on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, June 27, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy2-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY TERWILLIGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Terwilliger, of the village of Monticello, in the County of Sullivan and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868. SAMUEL H. DIMMICK,
jy2-law3wTh* of Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.

NO. 1,382.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. MERRIAM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John S. Merriam, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy2-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SILAS SEYMOUR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Silas Seymour, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, who was, to wit, on the 5th day of May, 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 15th day of June, 1868. ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
jy9-law3wTh* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OSCAR W. STERL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Oscar W. Sterl, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of July, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy9-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SACHARIA RODE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Sacharia Rode, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy9-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNARD JACOBS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Bernard Jacobs, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy9-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES P. H. RIPLEY, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles P. H. Ripley, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district; and who was, to wit, on the first day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 8th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy16-law3wTh No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM WHITTY HALL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 15, 1868.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY A. CHAPIN, as a copartner of the copartnership firms of William L. Schoener and Company and Dwight Chapin and Company, a bankrupt.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Henry A. Chapin, of Paris, France, as copartner of the late firm of William L. Schoener and Company, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in the Southern District of New-York, and of the late firm of Dwight Chapin and Company, of Bridgeport, in the State of Connecticut, adjudged a bankrupt as copartner in said firms upon the petition of his copartners in the same, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden on the 18th day of August, A.D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register.
ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
JULY 15, 1868. as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMEON N. DRAKE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Simeon N. Drake, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of August 1868, at 1 o'clock P.M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy16-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEOPOLD BUXBAUM, ARON BUXBAUM and SELIGMAN OPPENHEIMER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Leopold Buxbaum, Aron Buxbaum and Seligman Oppenheimer, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of July, 1868.
jy16-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARTHA L. KING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Martha L. King, of the City of New-York, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all her debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, before said Court sitting in Chambers, before Mr. James F. Dwight, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at the office of said Register, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, July 14, 1868.
jy16-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM MUSGROVE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 13th June, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy16-law3wTh*

NO. 1,296.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD H. STOKES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward H. Stokes, in the village of Yonkers, County of Westchester and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy16-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MATTHEW HASBROUCK, of the town of Marbletown, Ulster County, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Matthew Hasbrouck, of the town of Marbletown, in the County of Ulster, in said district, and who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., July 14, A. D. 1868.
ELIJAH DUBOIS, Assignee,
jy16-law3wTh Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS L. ADAMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Julius L. Adams, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JNO P. MANN, Assignee,
jy16-law3wTh* New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM VAN KEUREN, of Kingston, Ulster County, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Abraham Van Keuren, of Kingston, in the County of Ulster, in said district, and who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Kingston, Ulster County, New-York, July 14, A. D. 1868. ELIJAH DUBOIS, Assignee,
jy16-law3wTh Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,047.—In the matter of HENRY KOONS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee in bankruptcy of Henry Koons, of Buffalo, in the County of Erie, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated Buffalo, June 30, 1868.
ALONZO TANNER,
jy2-law3wTh Assignee, &c., No. 413 Main-st.

PRINTING.

PRINTING INK
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT
NO. 24 BEEKMAN-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
JOHN G. LIGHTBODY
is constantly manufacturing, and has always on hand, every variety of PRINTING INK, from the finest black to News Ink, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer. Orders forwarded by steamboat and railroad to any part of the country, by addressing me at No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York.
This paper is printed with my News Ink.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER GROcery store, in a good part of the City, doing a reliable and safe trade. Has a good stock on hand. Lease of the premises, with stable attached. Also, horse and wagon and everything necessary for the business. To any persons who wish to go into the above business this is a rare opportunity. For further particulars address J. D. H., Station C, New-York Post Office, stating where an interview can be had.

A BANKING AND STOCK HOUSE, WITH good credit and experience on the Stock Exchange, desires a third partner, who has about $20,000 capital, and can influence additional business. Address, in confidence, OPPORTUNITY, Box No. 4,090 New-York Post Office.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of BALLOU BROTHER & CO.
SAMUEL B. BALLOU,
BENJAMIN L. BALLOU,
W. HENRY OLMSTEAD.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know, &c.

DRY GOODS.

AT JACKSON'S,
No. 551 BROADWAY,
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION, A FULL LINE OF BLACK GRENADINES, HERNANIS, FLORENTINES, BAREGES, TAMISE CLOTHS, MALTESE CLOTHS, CRAPE CLOTHS, BOMBAZINES, &c., &c., IN ALL WIDTHS. ALSO, SOME EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, CONSISTING OF PONGEES, BAREGES, SERGES, WASH POPLINS, SEASIDE POPLINS, POPLIN DE PARIS, &c., 4s., 5s., 6s., PER YARD. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PLAID STRIPED AND CHENE MOHAIR GOODS FROM $3 TO $4 PER DRESS.
SUITS MADE UP AND MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. HANDSOME BONNETS FROM $5 TO $8.
N.B.—ONE CASE OF BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS, 62½c. PER YARD. THESE GOODS ARE GOOD VALUE AT $1.

BEAUTIFUL TOYS.
At STAVELEY'S, No. 879 Broadway, near 18th-st.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; is a good plain sewer and willing to take care of children; no objection to going a short distance in the country; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 292 10th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to take care of children and assist with plain sewing and light chamberwork; is willing and obliging; would go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call or address at her present employer's, No. 16 Livingston-place, between 16th and 17th sts., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT seamstress, a situation in a respectable private family; understands tailoring, dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing in the neatest style; can operate on any machine; best City references. No. 133 East Houston-st., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE number of recommended first-class servants, viz.: cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, ladies' maids, cooks, washers and ironers, young girls for housework, chambermaids, nurses, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE, respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or general servant; neat, competent and trustworthy; good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A SCOTCH WOman and daughter in the country—the mother as good cook and dairy woman; the daughter as nurse and chambermaid; good references. Apply at No. 413 West 25th-st., near 9th-av., Mrs. DUNBAR.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A NEAT, TIDY girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has the best of references from her last place; will take a good place in either City or country. Call at No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class waitress; understands the business in all its branches; would assist in the chamber work; no objection to the country; the best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; good reference from her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 244 West 29th-st., in candy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a small private family, as cook; no objection to assist in washing, nor going to the country; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 161 42d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant young woman, as first-class laundress or good plain cook; country or City; has the best City reference for both. At No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse, thoroughly competent to take care of children, who can give the best references. Answer with name, address and references, to Box No. 4,615 Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS AND assist with chamberwork by a highly recommended young woman; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl in a genteel family as nurse, and to assist in waiting or chamberwork; good City reference. Call at No. 346 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress or chamberwork and fine washing; good references. Call for two days at No. 112 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, lately landed, a situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 165 West 28th-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A PLACE IN A RESPECTABLE private family as cook and to assist with the washing; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 East 35d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, WILling girl to go in the country as chambermaid and waitress; can do sewing or washing. Call at No. 341 East 17th-st.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT IN THE STATES as lady housekeeper, copyist, amanuensis, or any other capacity not menial. Address Miss WALTON, No. 159 Brock-st., Toronto.

NOTICE.—GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLored servants, to fill every capacity in the City or country, at SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy man, a situation as coachman, that is well accustomed to the City, or would engage with a gentleman to go to the country for the Summer months only. Address or call at private stable, No. 26 East 36th-st. Reference from last employer.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUAtions—the man as coachman, and has a perfect knowledge of gardening and the management of a gentleman's place; the wife is a good cook and dairy woman; they will be found willing and obliging. Address M. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER by one who has several years' experience, and is fully competent, and can give the best references to his present and former employers. Address WILSON, Box No. 3,531 Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family in the country, by a smart, willing, sober and industrious young man, (single;) can produce first-class character from last employer. Address D. G. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND his wife, the man as coachman and groom, the wife as good family cook; no incumbrances; good references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; has first-class City references; has no objection to the country; will make himself generally useful. Address A. B. K., Box No. 199 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obliging; prefers the country; references from his last employer. Address J. S. D., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, who can give undoubted references, City and country; would take charge of a small garden, if not too much driving; can milk; will be found willing. Address J. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single, sober man; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference from his last employer. Address J. B. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family by a smart and industrious young man; first-class reference can be given from his last employer. Address P. W., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A BOY, AGE 17 YEARS, A situation to care and drive horses; can milk and is willing to make himself useful; is lately landed. Address R. D., Box 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands his business; City and country references; any address left promptly attended to. Address M. D., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man to work on a farm or on a gentleman's place; understands horses and can milk; is willing to do any work on a farm. Address W. W., Box 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE given in return for immediate employment, by a young and well-educated man, who is willing to make himself useful in general. Address A, Morrisania, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, who will be disengaged on the 17th; Scotchman, single. Apply at No. 6 East 31st-st.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN GOODS.—8x10 steel engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, with or without frames. One agent took 60 orders in one day. Also, National Campaign Biographies of both, 25 cents. Pins, badges, medals and photos for Democrats and Republicans. Agents make 100 per cent. Sample packages sent postpaid for $1. Send at once and get the start. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or Chicago, Ill.

GOOD BRICKLAYERS WILLING TO work ten hours a day, at the rate of $5, will find steady employment by calling on or addressing Secretary of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange,
No. 51 Liberty-st.,
New-York.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD PRACTICAL STONE cutters or cutters and masons to go to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill. For further information apply to Col. S. CRISPIN, U. S. A., corner Greene and Houston sts., entrance on Greene-st.

CANVASSERS AND AGENTS WANTED for a new and curious book now in press, for this City and Brooklyn; rare inducements offered to experienced canvassers; sold only by subscription. Apply to STREET & CO., No. 111 Nassau-st.

WANTED—NEAR WEST POINT, A YOUNG man to take care of a pair of horses, and to drive and assist in garden; wages $12 per month, and board. Apply Thursday at office of the *Evening Post*, at 9 o'clock precisely.

WANTED—A STRONG, ACTIVE GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron, bake bread, biscuit, pies, and puddings, in a private family, a short distance in the country; good reference required. Call from 9 until 11 o'clock, at No. 88 Chatham-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 21 YEARS of age as a salesman in a wholesale book and stationery store. Address STATIONERY, Box No. 127 *Times* Office, with name and full particulars.

WANTED—TO GO INTO THE COUNTRY, A good tin and sheet-iron workman. Call at No. 238 Water-st., Friday, 17th, at 12 o'clock; steady employment if suited.

WANTED—A PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer, to go to a small family, a short distance in the country; good references required. Apply to No. 9 Park-place, between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—AGENTS IN CITY AND COUNTRY to sell an article wanted in every house and store; agents can make good wages. Call at No. 194 Broadway, Room No. 10.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY IN A WHOLEsale dry goods house; must reside with his parents. Address Box No. 2,322, with reference and own handwriting.

FARM HAND WANTED.—A MAN WHO understands haying and farm work. Apply at No. 392 East 9th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND store. Apply at No. 910 Broadway, from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call at No. 8 Barrow-st., near Fourth.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

MILLINERY.

TRAVELING BONNETS AND NEAPOLITAN hats, new styles, now ready for August and September. Sun hats, $1. Children's hats. Straw bonnets and hats. At BINNS' Millinery, No. 537 Broadway. Please save this.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves......WEDNESDAY, July 22
JAVA leaves......WEDNESDAY, July 29
AUSTRALASIAN leaves......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
SCOTIA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
RUSSIA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
CHINA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26
Chief cabin passage......$130
Second cabin passage......80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage......145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.
MINNESOTA......WEDNESDAY, July 22
COLORADO......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
NEBRASKA......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
MANHATTAN......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
TRIPOLI......July 16 | TARIFA......July 30
ALEPPO......July 23 | PALMYRA......Aug. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin......$80 Gold.
Steerage......$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY,
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
EUROPA......July 18 | CALEDONIA......Aug. 8
IOWA......July 25 | BRITANNIA......Aug. 15
COLUMBIA......Aug. 1 | HIBERNIA......Aug. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE......LEMARIE......SATURDAY, July 25
ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE......SATURDAY, Aug. 8
VILLE DE PARIS......SURMONT......SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE......SATURDAY, Sept. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
ETNA (via Halifax)......MONDAY, July 13
CITY OF BOSTON......SATURDAY, July 18
CITY OF ANTWERP......SATURDAY, July 25
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Halifax) MONDAY, July 27
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German steamship
SMIDT,
(Capt. H. RASCHEN,)
of 2,400 tons capacity,
WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK
TO BREMEN,
SATURDAY, July 25.
PRICES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin......$75 } Payable in
Second Cabin......30 } Gold.
Steerage......22 }
An experienced surgeon on board.
For further information, freight, and passage, apply to THIELE, MOTZ & CO.,
No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.
First-class steamers to BREMEN via Cowes.
CIRCASSIAN, Pier 3 N. R., Capt. THOS. ELLIS. July 25
ARIEL, Pier 42 N. R., Capt. J. G. JONES......Aug. 8
NORTHERN LIGHT, do., Capt. WM. WEIR......Aug. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 103 Pearl-st., and No. 40 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE, will leave SATURDAY, July 18, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JULY 16—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. F. T. KING, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.
Steamer leaving Aug. 8 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.
By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN, sailing on THURSDAY, July 16.
Per cubic foot, 20 cents; per pound, 1½ cents.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about twenty days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of July 20. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon
JULY 4—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
JULY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,
VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 22d of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 9th of each month.
First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first-class, and $218 to $243 for second-class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading; freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, on THURSDAY July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—The steamship GRANADA will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on MONDAY, July 13, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.
In consequence of sickness at Havana, the above steamship will sail direct for Sisal and Vera Cruz on present voyage.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, July 16.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, July 23.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, July 30.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
J. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON......GAGER......SATURDAY, July 18
CORTES......NELSON......SATURDAY, July 25
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Wednesday.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hemstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.
NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Travelers can now procure
THROUGH TICKETS
from New-York to San Francisco at greatly reduced rates. Also, tickets to all points in Colorado, Dakota, Utah, Montana, Idaho and Nevada.
For tickets and any information relative to the route apply to
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Stage Department,
No. 84 Broadway.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY Railroad for LONG BRANCH, Toms River, Manchester, Bricksburg, Red Bank, &c., from Pier No. 30, foot Chambers-st.
Daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., by the favorite steamers
JESSE HOYT and
NEVERSINK,
Touching at Pier No. 4, for passengers only, at 4:20 P. M.
Returning leaves Long Branch at 7:50 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Toms River at 5:40 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Arriving in New-York at 9:26 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.
Commutation tickets, one month, $17 50; two months, $30; three months, $38.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:57 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CELEBRATED
WALTER GRAPE.
After twenty-five years' experience with the present tender and late varieties, we know the Walter, now first offered, will restore confidence in grape-raising. It never rots. Its abundant sugar raisins it indoors or on the vine; is a great grower and bearer; now contains 146 clusters of bloom; is very compact in cluster at the East, which is an advantage in marketing. We have not known the foliage to mildew; it succeeds in dry as well as very wet soils; is a seedling of the Delaware, crossed with Diana, and better than either; ripens before the Hartford, therefore the earliest, hardiest and best variety. No. 1, one year, $5, each in advance. Orders filled in rotation while supply lasts. No charge for packing. Send stamp for beautiful cut and opinions of many vineyardists. Powers' Hotel, No. 17 Park-row, New-York, is the headquarters of our general salesman, S. H. Slaught. FERRIS & CAYWOOD,
JULY 11, 1868. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.
A man by the name of F. S. SMITH, who has been selling wine for me, has been in the habit of collecting bills of mine and embezzling the money. I caution all persons against him, as he has no authority to sell my goods or collect any moneys for me hereafter.
OTIS FIELD, No. 125 Fulton-st.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1868.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening. At No. 42 5th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

THE
BRISTOL LINE.
FOR
BOSTON,
from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M.

TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE.
In the Grandest Boats in the world.
TO BOSTON......$2 00
Meals 50 cents.
Accommodations for 1,200 passengers.

These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.

A CHEAP AND CHARMING EXCURSION.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first class......$1 00
To Providence, first class......50
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River,
at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.
Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin)......$1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.
EAST RIVER LINE.
The ALLISON leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20, Peck-slip at 8:40; 11:40, 2:40. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock.

CHANGE OF TIME.
Albany Day Line Steamboats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. On and after Monday, July 13, the day line boats will leave Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M., arriving at Albany in time to connect with trains on the Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—DURING the warm weather this Line will run their palatial steamers ST. JOHN and DREW, on SUNDAY EVENINGS, commencing on the 12th inst. Departing from their Pier, No. 41 North River, at 6 o'clock, and from Albany on the arrival of the evening train of cars from Saratoga.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Saturdays and Sunday, $1. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, July 15, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, July 15, 3 P. M.
Thursday, July 16, 3 P. M.	Friday, July 17, 6 A. M.
Friday, July 17, 3 P. M.	Saturday, July 18, 6:30 A. M.
Saturday, July 18, 3 P. M.	Saturday, July 18, 6:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 19, 7:30 A. M.	Sunday, July 19, 3:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 19, 6:30 P. M.	

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERNOON boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:15; landing at Sing Sing, 6:50; Nyack, 7:30; Irvington, 7:50; Hastings, 8:05; Yonkers, 8:20; arriving at 34th-st. at 9:10. Fare to Nyack, 20c.; fare to Yonkers, 15c.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1.—The elegant steamers of the Albany and Troy Line will, during the warm weather, make special trips on SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS, leaving Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., at 6 P. M., and 34th-st., North River, at 6:30 P. M., connecting with railroads for all points West and North. Excursion tickets for Saturday up and Sunday down, $1 50.

1868.—D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT Line from foot Harrison-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) for Carmansville, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill, landing at 34th-st. pier. For hours of leaving see poster. Office on pier. E. LANE, Agent.

CHEAP TRAVELING TO ALBANY AND TROY—FARE ONLY ONE DOLLAR.—During the warm weather the elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT will make special trips, leaving alternately every SATURDAY and SUNDAY EVENINGS from Pier No. 44, North River, north of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:30.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.
THE STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

CONVENTION RETURN TICKETS TO any point exchanged, bought or sold cheap at No. 681 Broadway, corner Amity-st.

CONVENTION RETURN TICKETS, good to July 20, at half fare, for sale at No. 631 Broadway, corner of Amity-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of certain new Avenues, Roads and Public Places or Parks, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

The Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled—"An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the act entitled—"An act to enable the Commissioners of the Central Park to make further improvements in the City of New-York," passed April 18, 1866; and of the act entitled—"An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867; hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 31st day of July, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter. That the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of a new avenue eighty feet in width, between the Eighth-avenue and Ninth-avenue, and running from One Hundredth-street to the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas and Manhattan-street.

Also a new avenue running diagonally from the new avenue last mentioned, at or near One Hundred and Thirteenth-street to the Ninth-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.

Also a new avenue between Ninth and Tenth avenues, running from One Hundred and Tenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.

Also a public place or park between One Hundred and Tenth-street and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and intermediate the three new avenues before-mentioned, the Ninth-avenue and the Tenth-avenue.

Also a public place, being a triangle formed by the intersections of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and the first-named two of the above-mentioned new avenues.

Also a public place, being a quadrilateral formed by the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas, One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and the first-named of the above-mentioned new avenues, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1868.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.
Established 1850.
Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.
Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.
Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—House for sale, situated within three minutes' walk of the landing; house two-story and attic, built in the best manner for owner's use, with all comforts of a city house; grounds laid out with taste and extend to the water; stable, carriage house, &c.; very attractive home for $11,500. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

BANKS OF THE HUDSON.—FOR SALE, to close an estate, a farm of 240 acres, on the west bank of the river, opposite Hyde Park, known as Riverside; capital land; fruit, garden, large dwelling, magnificent views; farm-house and all necessary outbuildings; not much cash required. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 240 Hudson-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 143 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AV., MURRAY HILL.—AN EXtra large elegant house, with or without extra lot, for sale cheap; others on and near 5th and Madison avs. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

SPLENDID SUBURBAN HOME AT A SACRIFICE.—Located on Broadway, Brooklyn.—Double house, in excellent order; over half an acre of ground, filled with choice fruits and vegetables; good barn. MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY. Worth $18,000. Offers solicited. Particulars with JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, BEtween Old Kingsbridge Road and 10th-av., the most desirable private residence, 80x50, elegantly furnished, on Manhattan Island; has twelve acres of ground, splendid old shade trees, lawns, walks, magnificent green houses, stables, icehouse, outbuildings, garden with every variety of flowers, vegetables and fruits, fish pond, pasture lands and poultry; any gentleman desiring a private residence cannot find its equal. Apply to MOLYNEAUX BELL, corner 146th-st. and 10th-av.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to let for the season or year, at reduced rents, in the City and Brooklyn, also in the country, New York, West 13th and 14th sts., near 5th-av.; East 48th-st.; Staten Island; Irvington and Orange, New-Jersey; Hastings, Tarrytown and Inwood, on the Hudson, and various other localities. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 3 East Baltic-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ON Brooklyn Heighths, in Remsen-st., between Henry and Hicks sts; possession given immediately. Apply to HINSDALE & PATTERSON, Attorneys, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED TO BUY.—Anything from $5 to $50,000 in New-York or anywhere within forty minutes of Wall-st. Address immediately B. J., Box No. 5,553 New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE OR LEASE, A MEDIUM-size modern-built house, (high stoop,) centrally and desirably located. Address Post Office Box No. 649, stating terms, &c.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON HUDSON.
A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

"DIXON HOUSE,"
WESTERLY, R. I.

This large, new and elegant Hotel, just completed and furnished throughout in the most thorough manner as a strictly first-class House in every particular, was opened on Thursday, the 18th day of June. Its situation in the pleasant town of Westerly, on the Pawcatuck River, and Shore Line Railroad connecting by small steamer or carriages in forty minutes with "Watch Hill," one of the finest seashore watering places in the country, and it being so easily accessible by the splendid Stonington steamers, or Shore Line Railroad, and the best House between New-York and Boston, offer great inducements to visitors.
The subscriber respectfully gives notice to his friends and the public that this House is not intended as a Summer resort only, but will be kept open throughout the year. ALVIN PEAVEY, Proprietor.
WESTERLY, R. I., June 25, 1868.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)
CHARLES L. BEACH.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Mrs. A. J. MORTIMER, Proprietress, formerly of Cooper's Cottage.
This popular Summer resort is now open for the reception of visitors, is delightfully situated, and one mile from the sea-shore. A stage will be in waiting on the arrival of each and every train, and will also convey guests to the shore at bathing hours. Rooms light and airy and newly furnished. Table first class, and terms reasonable. Parties wishing to engage rooms can address Mrs. A. J. MORTIMER, Long Branch, N. J.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
will be opened for the reception of guests, June 29. Rooms occupied one or more weeks, a discount will be made from the transient price.
JOSEPH B. WEAVER.
NEWPORT, R. I., June 20, 1868.

"THE RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL"
WILL BE OPENED
For the reception of guests on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., new and newly and elegantly furnished on the banks of the beautiful Passaic, and only 9 miles or 45 minutes from City Hall, New-York. Apply at the hotel, or see plans at E. S. & J. TORREY'S, No. 72 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MUSQUITO NETS FOR THE COUNTRY.
CARRIER'S portable fly and musquito nets used on any bed or crib, require no fixtures, and can be carried in a carpet-bag; also, Carrier's portable canopy top; any lady can make her own canopy at very little expense; sold at all house-furnishing stores. Call and see them before going into the country, or send for a circular. Agents, No. 56 Murray-st.

THOMPSON ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highlands, New-Jersey. — This favorite shady sea-side resort, is now opened for guests. Terms moderate. Boats leave the foot of Chambers-st. daily, and the steamboat *River Queen* leaves Desbrosses-st. every day at 10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., stopping at Pier No. 3 at 4:20. J. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I., now open, pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; beautifully shaded, fine fishing, bathing, boating, driving, &c.; terms moderate. Steamer *Escort*, Pier No. 26 East River, land passengers at the house. M. B. PARSONS & CO.

HOTEL, BOARDING HOUSE AND RESTaurant proprietors will find it for their interest to buy their silver-plated ware, and to have their replating and repairs done at the
LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., New-York.

UTICA, N. Y.—NEW AND ELEGANT HOTEL opens July 13, Butterfield House; superb accommodations for 200 guests; daily trains for Trenton Falls; porters at all trains; baggage free. GEO. W. PEARSON, proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT, at No. 34 Clinton-place, 18th-st.—This house has just been thoroughly renovated. Single and suites of rooms, splendidly furnished, with board. The location is very desirable; the University cars pass the door every three minutes.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO OR FOUR BEDrooms and parlor, with good board, for the Winter or year, in a pleasant and desirable location, for a family of adults. Address Box No. 4,494 Post Office, stating terms and location.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES GOOD plain board in the upper part of Harlem, within convenient distance of the cars and steamboat. Address, stating location and terms, C. C., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, with closets, hot and cold water, bath, and board for two only $16 a week; fifteen minutes' from Central Park, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

WANTED—BOARD WITH PARTIES SPEAKing French; private family, where no other language is spoken preferred; terms to be moderate. Address Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT BEDROOM for $10, and a little room for $6 monthly, for a gentleman or a respectable lady, in the private house No. 54 Allen-st.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Beautiful parlors and chambers, with bath and bedrooms attached.

AT NO. 34 WEST 21ST-ST.—TWO NICELY-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Nicely-furnished rooms on second floor, to gentlemen only, without meals.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—MONDAY, JULY 13, IN 25TH-ST., A Pocket-book, containing some money. By calling at No. 241½ 8th-av., in butcher shop, the owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, TUESDAY, July 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom,
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF MRS. SARAH TALMAN, DECEASED.

	Par value.
20 shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank	$50 each
203 shares Bank of New-York National Banking Association	100 each
96 shares National Bank of Commerce	100 each
67 shares Bank of America	100 each
20 shares National Bank of the Commonwealth	100 each
38 shares City National Bank of New-York	100 each
100 shares Phœnix National Bank of the City of New-York	20 each
30 shares Park National Bank	100 each
30 shares Importers' and Traders' National Bank	100 each
40 shares Marine National Bank	50 each
26 shares Metropolitan National Bank	100 each
20 shares National Bank of the State of New-York	100 each
65 shares Shoe and Leather National Bank	100 each
40 shares Grocers' National Bank	50 each
120 shares People's National Bank	25 each
10 shares New-York County National Bank	100 each
33 shares Continental National Bank	100 each
20 shares Corn Exchange Bank	100 each
26 shares National Bank of North America	100 each
26 shares Nassau Bank	100 each
20 shares North River Bank	50 each
60 shares American Exchange National Bank	100 each
10 shares Atlantic National Bank, City of New-York	75 each
15 shares First National Bank, City of Brooklyn	100 each
100 shares Fourth National Bank, City of New-York	100 each
16 shares National Mechanics' Banking Association	50 each
40 shares Washington Insurance Company of the City of New-York	50 each
160 shares Harlem Gas Light Company	50 each
10 shares New-York Central Railroad Company	100 each
20 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad Company	100 each
23 shares Eighth-avenue Railroad Company	100 each

By order of EDWARD DEWITT, Executor.

[OFFICIAL.]
No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST.,
OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon a lot of two hundred and eighty-eight barrels distilled spirits, marked "B," for the satisfaction of taxes and penalty due the United States, under sec. 23, act of March 2, 1867, on an uncanceled bond for transportation, given by Frank Edwards, as principal, Jan. 10, 1867. And that I shall offer for sale at public auction, the said 288 barrels of distilled spirits (in bond) at the U. S. Bonded Warehouse, Nos. 15 to 25 Whitehall-st., on the 1st day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
The above sale is adjourned to Aug. 13, 1868, at same time and place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
JULY 1, 1868.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, July 15 and 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., unclaimed baggage, by order of Adams Express Company.
ALSO,
By order of the Harnden Express Company, about 300 packages, parcels, &c., of unclaimed baggage. Also, by order National Express Company, about 200 packages, &c., unclaimed baggage.
Also, at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, for account of whom it may concern, mahogany-frame billiard table, with balls, cues, counters, &c.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.
L. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. WILL sell, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, 1868, at 11 A. M., at No. 111 Pearl-st., New-York, the following condemned supplies, viz.:
149 barrels ROASTED and GROUND COFFEE, adulterated with non-deleterious substances.
By order of C. L. KILBURN,
Bvt.-Brig.-Gen., A. C. G. S., U. S. A.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1868.

WILL BE SOLD ON THURSDAY, JULY 30,
By order of Hon. EDWARD JORDAN, Solicitor of the Treasury, the Iron Steamer
VIRGIN.
Clyde-built; length, 216 ft.; breadth, 24 ft. 5 in.; depth of hold, 10 ft. 9 in.; tonnage, 441 84-100; engines double oscillating.
For further particulars inquire at the Revenue Cutter office, Custom House.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY (Thursday,) July 16, at 11 o'clock, within their store;
150 cases fresh Palermo Lemons.
150 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons,
landing ex steamer *City of Boston.*
Also, 50 boxes fresh Sorrento Lemons.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, JULY 17, AT 10 A. M., AT the Central Salerooms, Willoughby-st., cor. Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale. Rosewood pianos, parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, fancy goods, china, bedding, velvet and other carpets, &c., also counters, fixtures of a restaurant, twenty canaries and cages, light-top buggy and business wagon.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 101 Liberty-st.
WILL SELL BY AUCTION THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, second-hand furniture, &c., removed for convenience of sale. Also, part assignee's stock of genteel household furniture, desks, fancy goods, &c. Catalogues at sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868. mar26-lawtomay28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868. my28-lawtojuly30

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S
SIXTH WEEK
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
GREAT
DRAMATIC
SATIRE,
THE
LOTTERY
OF
LIFE.
PRONOUNCED BY
PUBLIC
AND
PRESS
THE
SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WM. WHEATLEY......Lessee and Manager
BATEMAN'S
WORLD-RENOWNED OPERA BOUFFE.
Mr. H. BATEMAN has the honor to announce the second season of Opera Bouffe in America, commencing MONDAY EVENING, July 20.
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA
OF OFFENBACH'S
BARBE BLEUE,
(Bluebeard.)
OPERA BOUFFE IN FOUR ACTS.

MLLE. IRMA	as	BOULOTTE
MLLE. LAMBELE	as	PRINCESS HERMIA
MLLE. DUCLOS	as	QUEEN CLEMENTINE
MR. AUJAC	as	BARBE BLEUE
MR. DARDIGNAC	as	PRINCE SAPHIR
MR. LAGRIFFOUL	as	COUNT OSCAR
MR. DUCHESNE	as	POPOLANI
MR. FRANCIS	as	KING BOBECHE
MR. EDGARD	as	ALVAREZ

ENTIRELY NEW PARISIAN COSTUMES.
SPLENDID NEW SCENERY.
GRAND CHORUS OF SIXTY VOICES.
FULL ORCHESTRA OF TALENTED MUSICIANS.
THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS WILL COMMENCE THIS (THURSDAY) MORNING, JULY 16, at the Box Office, Niblo's Garden, and at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WM. WHEATLEY......Lessee and Manager.
NOTICE.
The above Theatre will remain closed for preparation of Bateman's Opera Bouffe until MONDAY, July 20.

GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING.
THE NEW REPUBLIC
OF
EMANCIPATION.
On exhibition at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, New-York, opposite Wallack's Theatre, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND WEEKLY EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The favorite Sea Steamer WALTER BRETT, Capt. C. W. BRUNDAGE, will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., every FRIDAY during the fishing season, commencing FRIDAY, July 17, 1868, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave the Banks at 2 o'clock P. M. Refreshments, Bait, Hooks and Lines for sale on board.
N. B.—No intoxicating drink allowed sold on this steamer. WALTER BRETT & CO.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—Steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park; barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, BASKET and CROMWELL, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge, foot of Morton-st.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 15, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTLIE, will leave Peck-slip Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

EXCURSIONS TO KEYPORT.—THE steamer HOLMDEL leaves the short pier, No. 26 Barclay-st., daily, at 1 o'clock P. M., and return the same evening at 7 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
1. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging the sidewalks a space four feet wide in Ninety-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.
2. For building a sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, between Third-avenue and the East River, with branches in Avenue A and in Fifty-eighth-street.
3. For paving with trap block Forty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River.
4. For building sewers in Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, with branches in Fifth-avenue.
5. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks a space four feet wide in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Second-avenue to the Harlem River.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of Ninety-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block either way on said avenues.
2. Both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, and First-avenue and the East River; also, both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A; also, both sides of Avenue A and the east side of First-avenue, from Fifty-seventh-street to a point half way between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.
3. Both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Eleventh-avenue and the Hudson River, to the extent of half the block either way on the west side of Eleventh-avenue.
4. Both sides of Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; also the south side of Sixty-third-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, and the east side of Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-third streets.
5. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Second-avenue and the Harlem River, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, }
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 11, 1868.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., comprising the 1st, 2d and 4th Wards of the City of New-York.—Annual tax notice.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COLUMBIAN COAST WRECKING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in the City and County of New-York, Receiver of the estate funds, and effects of the Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes, of New-York, entitled "of the voluntary dissolution of Corporations." All persons indebted to the said Company are to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them and to pay the same to the said Receiver by the 15th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, counsellors at law, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Company are to deliver the same to the Receiver by the said day at the same place; all the creditors of the Company are to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said Receiver by the 15th day of August, 1868, at the same place, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, are to present the same in writing and in detail to such Receiver at the same place by the first day of August, 1868.
JAMES M. SWEENY, Receiver.

THE EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES OF will of John R. Peters, deceased, petitioners will move July 23, 1868, at noon, in Special Term New-York Supreme Court, to be held in New-York City Hall, for an order directing that a certain award made to unknown owners by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New-York, relative to the extension of Church-st., from the southerly side of Fulton-st. to Morris-st., in the City of New-York, for certain premises on the northwesterly corner of Trinity-place and Thames-st., 52 feet 3 inches on Thames-st. by 32 feet 2½ inches on Trinity-place, be paid to them, said petitioners.
FLAMEN B. CANDLER, Petitioners' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. WHITNEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of A. M. Sweet, No. 4 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 17, 1868.
AUGUSTA P. WHITNEY, Administratrix.
Th19-law6mTh*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—THE LAWful creditors of M. J. N. HASKIN, deceased, late of the City of New-York, will please take notice that provision was made in the last will and testament of his wife for the partial liquidation of said indebtedness. Information can be had by addressing the subscribers at Spring Mills, N. Y.—May 25, 1868.
J. B. ROBBINS, } Administrators.
G. G. COLVIN, }
jell-law6wTh*

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, }
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1868. }
BUREAU OF WATER RENTS.—NOTICE is hereby given that 5 per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
WM. H. McKINNEY, Water Register.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT WATERLOO-PLACE, on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the ocean, near steamboat landing and Rumsom Station of the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad; sea or river bathing; terms reasonable. Address S. P. WYCKOFF, Waterloo-place, near Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—TWO VERY PLEASant, good-sized rooms, and a small one, to let, together or separately, with first-class board, in a private family; house large; location very pleasant and healthy; five minutes' walk from depot. Address Box No. 15 Englewood Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED can furnish good rooms and board at reasonable prices. Address W. J. LAWSON, Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y.; refers to S. W. Gillispie, No. 106 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMily, within two miles of Long Branch; first-class table; good fishing, bathing and boating; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Address J. T. O., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDson.—A few desirable rooms may be obtained at the Willow-av. House. Apply immediately to JOHN H. ACKINSON, Cornwall, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
G. L. Fox's Grand Spectacular Pantomime. Nineteenth week.
Delightful Marvels. } G. L. FOX { Matchless Dancing.
Wonderful Illusions. } AS { Offenbach's Music.
Grotesque Fun. } CLOWN. { Gorgeous Scenery.
Great Skating. } { Fairy Tricks.
THE GREAT ITALIAN DANSEUSE, Mlle. SANGALLI.
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES 1½ SATURDAYS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
DALY'S GREAT PICTURE OF CITY LIFE,
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

WORRELL SISTERS, NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Admission......50 cents.
FOURTH WEEK of the talented and beautiful sisters SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE,
in Mr. B. A. BAKER'S adaptation from the French of Offenbach's Opera Bouffe,
THE GRAND DUCHESS!
introducing all the original music, together with the amusing CANCAN DANCE, and nightly received with unbounded enthusiasm.
THURSDAY, JULY 16.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL to the WORRELL SISTERS.
Double Bill. Box-sheet now open. Matinee on Saturday.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—NEW OPERA HOUSE.
CROWDED. FUN. SUCCESS.
EUGENE'S
EUGENE'S
African Ballet Troupe in Grand Divertissement.
LOVE AMONG THE ROSES.
UNSWORTH. UNSWORTH.
UNSWORTH. UNSWORTH.
HORN. SEYMOUR. EMMETT.
DAN BRYANT.
FLASK OF JERSEY LIGHTNING.
Steamboat Race. Terrific Explosion.
14th-st. (Bryant's Minstrels.) 14th-st.

BOWERY THEATRE.
SUMMER SEASON—NEW STAR COMPANY.
Pantomimes, Ballets, Farces, Burlesque, Negro Acts, Songs, Banjo Acts, Acrobats, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, July 16, at 8,
SIXTY-THIRD GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:

1. March of Victory	Bilse
2. Overture, "La Gazza Ladra"	Rossini
3. Waltz, "Wiener Stimmen"	Strauss
4. Ballet de la Reine de Saba	Gounod
5. Overture, "Jubel"	Weber
6. Polka Mazourka, "Lob der Frauen" } Polka, Schnell, "Forever" }	Strauss
7. Finale, "Lorelei"	Mendelssohn
8. Quadrille, "La Belle Helene"	Offenbach
9. Overture, "Roi d'Yvetot"	Adam
10. Romanza, "Tannhaeuser"	Wagner
11. Waltz, "Hydrophaten"	Gung'l
12. Galope, "Champagne"	Lumbye

CONDUCTOR......THEODORE THOMAS
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Private Boxes TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.

A PAINTING—BASRELIEF, LEMAINE LITtéraire Collection, &c.—for sale or to exchange. Address Box No. 3,239 Post Office.

MUSICAL.

"HOUSEHOLD MUSIC." — (PUBLISHED this day)—A new collection of popular vocal and piano-forte music in books, 40 cents each; printed on the finest toned paper from entirely new type; each number with illustrated wrapper and a full-page illustration, intended as a companion series to Boosey's MUSICAL CABINET. HOUSEHOLD MUSIC No. 1 contains fifteen household songs; No 3, thirty sacred songs; No. 4, nine piano-forte gems; No. 5, ten piano-forte gems, No 6, twenty-nine sacred piano-forte pieces. Boosey & Co.'s catalogue of cheap musical publications, with supplement, free on application. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway.

A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW AND second-hand pianos at bargains for cash; also 100 pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANOS.—25 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful advisor of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 3. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDIcal Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

ALL CERTAIN DISEASES, ALSO NERVOUS and physical debility speedily and effectually cured without mercury; consultations strictly private and confidential. Dr. LEWIS, 7 Beach-st.; 30 years' experience.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Dr. POWERS' are the only medicines to cure. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed or no pay.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Certain at one trial.

MANHOOD RESTORED.—DEBILITY cured by Dr. POWERS' LIFE ELIXIR. Recommended to all contemplating marriage. Success certain. Office No. 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES IN TROUBLE BY Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular sent first post.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No 3 Division-st., since 1834.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR, N. Y.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, Aug. 10, 1868, for deepening by dredging the harbor of Ogdensburg, N. Y., so as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places, viz.:
SECTION I. On the outer bar across the channel into the upper harbor, northeasterly from the lighthouse, where about 13,000 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.
SECTION II. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf and the Rome Railroad depot, where, it is estimated, about 25,000 cubic yards of very hard "hard-pan," with gravel and small boulders, must be taken out.
All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.
The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and no later than Sept. 15, 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1869.
Bidders must propose for each section separately, and separate contracts will be made for each.
Bids must be made upon printed blanks, which can be procured at this office, (or similar written ones,) which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to bidders, *but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Ogdensburg before sending in their bids.*
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, }
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 14, 1868. }

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., }
NEW-YORK CITY, July 15, 1868. }
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, and will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying Forage and Grain Sacks, for shipment to Washington, as follows, viz.:
9,000 (nine thousand) bushels Oats, best quality, 32 pounds to the bushel.
4,000 (four thousand) bushels Corn, best quality, 56 pounds to the bushel.
225 (two hundred and twenty-five) tons Hay, good merchantable timothy, such as has been heretofore furnished this department for shipping, 2,000 pounds (net weight) to the ton.
4,600 (four thousand and six hundred) Grain Sacks—3,000 three bushel, and 1,600 two and one-half bushel—samples will be submitted with bid.
The Forage will be subject to inspection by an officer of this department. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all the bids, of accepting portion of bids, or of awarding the furnishing to the party whose proposition makes the best average, as is deemed most advisable. The successful bidders are expected to deliver to vessels, which will be placed at any practicable point provided for them in New-York Harbor. Delivery to commence immediately. The names of sureties are required to accompany each bid.
Proposals should be indorsed proposals for "Forage" and "Grain Sacks," and addressed to the undersigned.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Bvt. Major-Gen. and A. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.

NOTICE.—PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR the building of an iron bridge across the Passaic River, at the foot of West-st., City of Paterson, will be received at Passaic Hotel, in said city, on or before 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 24.
DAVID HENRY, Director.

THE HOT WEATHER.

Fatal Effects of the Heat—Large Number of Sun-strokes—A List of Hot Days for Forty Years Past.

The large number of fatal cases of sun-stroke reported in our columns during the last week, suggests a comparison of the present hot spell of weather with that of former years. Below will be found a table containing a list of what may be called extreme hot days from 1825 down to the present time. It may, perhaps, be a consolation to those who have withstood the heat of the past week, and "still live," to know that for one generation at least there has been nothing in this region surpassing the present "heated term." The two hottest days recorded since 1825 were 10th of July, 1838, and the 30th of June, 1855, on each of which dates the thermometer rose as high as 103°. It may here be remarked, however, with regard to thermometers, that they are of very little use except for the purpose of telling the *relative* heat of one day with another or one season with another, and they are of no value even for this purpose unless the same thermometer is used from year to year and it is kept in the same place. The record of different thermometers kept in different localities in this City, for instance, during the past week, will show a variation of five, ten, or even fifteen degrees. So that when we hear Smith say his thermometer stood "105° in the shade," it signifies nothing except that his thermometer is a different instrument or is kept in a different location from that of his neighbor Brown, which only stood at 98°. For the past week, however, it has not been necessary to consult either Smith's or Brown's thermometer to discover that we were enjoying remarkably warm weather. Every man has been conscious of that fact—has felt it as the saying is "in his bones"—and if the records of the thermometer tell him that there has been no warmer weather since his grandfather was a baby, they only confirm his previous suspicions. Calcutta it is said enjoys on average normal heat of 100°, which occasionally rises to 110°. Panama is not much behind it, but neither Calcutta nor Panama can match New-York, in one of her genuine old-fashioned "heated terms" that MERRIAM used to discourse about so eloquently. The mercury may rise as high or perhaps a little higher in those places than here, but for still, dead caloric—for oppressive, stifling, overpowering heat, New-York, we honestly believe, can beat the world. In all tropical countries there is more or less of a breeze stirring, particularly in the evening, which compensates in part for the mid-day sun and affords great relief to man and beast; but here there is oftentimes nothing of the kind for days together, either morning, noon, or night.

During the present heated term in this City there has not been air enough stirring to ruffle the down on the white swans in Central Park. Men and animals were obliged to gasp twice to get their breath, and many of them failed in the end and died of the effort. It has required great exertion and absolute labor to exist, and any owner or employer of man or beast who compelled the one or the other to do more than keep quiet and simply preserve animation, may thank fortune if he was not accessory to murder.

The following tables, before alluded to, will show what has been suffered by our predecessors, and while deriving the little consolation that we are able from their perusal, let us hope that the worst is past and that the heated term of July, 1868, may maintain its preëminence for the remainder of this century.

THERMOMETRICAL STATISTICS.

Table showing the highest temperature in New-York from 1825 to 1868:

1825—June 21	Noon	100°
1828—June 28	Noon	100¼
1834—July 8	1 P. M.	100¼
1835—Aug. 5	1½ P. M.	100½
1838—July 4	2½ P. M.	101¼
1838—July 10	3 P. M.	103
1838—July 28	3 P. M.	101½
1838—Aug. 6	2½ P. M.	101
1844—July 20	1 P. M.	100½
1845—July 9	2 P. M.	101
1845—July 14	2 P. M.	101
1846—July 11	3½ P. M.	101
1849—June 22	4 P. M.	100½
1849—June 23	2 P. M.	101
1855—June 30	6 P. M.	103
1856—July 28	1 P. M.	100
1866—July 17	3 P. M.	101½

Last year there was no extreme hot weather, the highest point the mercury reached being 90 degrees.

This year the heat has exceeded anything known for the last quarter of a century, with the exception of two years ago, when for two or three days in July the thermometer stood as high as on any day this month, but the average heat for two weeks in succession was not as great as this year.

The following statement gives the average or mean temperature of the months of June, July and August from 1845 to 1866, at the hours of 6 A. M. and 3 P. M.:

	6 A. M. Deg.	3 P. M. Deg.		6 A. M. Deg.	3 P. M. Deg.
1845—June	68	79	1856—June	66	77
July	70	85	July	71	84
August	71	83	August	67	77
1846—June	64	76	1857—June	62½	73
July	70	81	July	69	77
August	70	76	August	68	79
1847—June	64	77	1858—June	66	79
July	71	83	July	70	81
August	68	[illegible]	August	67	77
1848—June	67	79	1859—June	62	74
July	70	[illegible]	July	67	79
August	70	[illegible]	August	66	78
1849—June	65	[illegible]	1860—June	63	77
July	72	[illegible]	July	67	80
August	69	81	August	69	79
1850—June	64	79	1861—June	65	76
July	72	82	July	69	81
August	68	79	August	68	78
1851—June	63	75	1862—June	62	74
July	69	80	July	68	81
August	65	76	August	68	81
1852—June	62	73	1863—June	62	74
July	67	78	July	71	83
August	64	74	August	69	81
1853—June	64	75	1864—June	63	77
July	67	77	July	69	83
August	67	76	August	72	83
1854—June	63	74	1865—June	68	81
July	70	85	July	69	81
August	68	81	August	67	80
1855—June	62	74	1866—June	63	77
July	71	81	July	73	86
August	67	77			

From a record of the hottest days for forty years back it appears that more very hot days have occurred in June and July than in August. This is contrary to the generally received opinion that August is the hottest month in the year. In 1816 the average temperature during June was only 68 degrees. On the morning of the 5th ice formed. During August the mean temperature did not exceed 66 degrees. Thus the year passed without a Summer. The succeeding July and August were very hot.

Yesterday in the City.

The intense heat prevailing yesterday caused great suffering among the poorer and laboring classes. The 'longshoreman at his dock breaking and packing cargo, the laborer mixing mortar in the street, the hod-carrier climbing his ladder, the blacksmith at his anvil, the omnibus driver on his box, the teamster, hackman, pedestrian, messenger, expressman and the policeman, one and all suffered from the heat and the rays of the sun. In fact, every one who was compelled by the nature of his vocation to stand all day exposed to the full glare of the scorching sun, were more or less affected by the heat, and the number of sun-strokes reported by the Police ran up to a high figure before the shades of evening partially lessened the heat and gave relief to suffering humanity. But the heat did not have much less effect upon those who were fortunate enough to be within doors, and the clerk, the merchant, the broker, the printer, the artizan, felt the heat almost as much as those out of doors, though they were not in such danger from *coup de soleil*. The Board of Coroners were kept very busy all day attending the multitude of inquests thrown hourly upon their hands, and it was with difficulty that they accomplished the task so suddenly and terribly imposed by the heat. The following cases were reported yesterday, in addition to those already published.

THE DEAD.

FREDERICH MULLEN, German, aged 25, No. 325 West Forty-fourth-street.

EDWARD KENNEDY, No. 334 West Thirty-sixth-street.

GEO. DOUGLAS, corner Tinpot Alley and Trinity place.

ROBERT ANGUS, aged 81, No. 522 West Thirtieth-street.

JAMES MURPHY, aged 40, No. 22 Cherry-street.

VALENTINE NEWHASLER, aged 45, No 37 Frankfort-street.

CHARLES F. HALLECK, Barge Republic; body taken to No. 266 Eighth-avenue.

Child, No. 168 Avenue-C.

Child, No. 187 Avenue-B.

Child, No. 293 Avenue-A.

CLAUS L. ZIMMERMANN, No. 39 Frankfort street.

JACOB REIS, No. 115 Fifth-street, near Second-avenue.

Unknown man, No. 143 Lawrence-street.

PETER TRONSAR, New-York Hospital.

Unknown woman, No. 653 Water-street.

HENRY HARRIGAN, No. 141, West Twenty-seventh street.

—— MINCK, No. 101 West-street.

ASA THOMPSON, No. 122 Sheriff-street.

Unknown man, Thirteenth Precinct Station House.

WM. MCCULLOUGH of No. 144 East Thirty-seventh-street.

Unknown man, Mount Sinai Hospital.

Child, No. 7 Baxter-street.

MR. OSBORN, No. 321 West Twenty-sixth-street.

Man, name unknown, No. 430 East Thirteenth-street.

Child, aged 8 months, No. 71 Washington-street.

Unknown man, No. 326 Madison-street.

Unknown man, No. 437 West Thirty-first street.

WM. MCCULLAUGH, No. 329 East Forty-seventh-street.

HERMAN RHIEL, a German, died suddenly at No. 69 King-street. Deceased had been only two weeks in the country.

JOSEPH KNOBLET, aged 32, of No. 107 Wooster-street, died while being taken to Bellevue Hospital, by the Eighth Ward Police.

DANIEL GRIBBEN, aged 40, of No. 472 West Fortieth-street, died suddenly of *coup de soleil*.

DAVID TAYLOR, a barber, aged 32, died suddenly at No. 34 West Thirteenth-street.

ANNA CURTIN, aged 23, died suddenly at No. 19 Mulberry-street.

Three unknown men were reported as dead, and awaiting inquest at the Morgue.

At 3:30 P. M. an unknown man was prostrated on Pier No. 16 East River, and died while being taken to Bellevue Hospital. Was a laborer about 45 years of age, black side whiskers and dressed in dark clothes.

At 4 P. M. Mrs. MARSHALL, at No. 46 Forsyth-street.

At 4:30 P. M. HANNAH CURTAIN, 23 years of age, at No. 19 Mulberry-street.

At 7:15 P. M., CHARLES ELY, at No. 269 West Twenty-second-street. He was employed as an engineer in a Broadway establishment.

Late in the afternoon a man named CROZIER, stopping at No. 58 Varick-street, was found dead in his room.

At 8 P. M., DANIEL HOPPON, 47 years of age, at No. 93 West Broadway.

At same hour, PHILIP GAINES, 28 years of age, died at his residence, No. 185 Elm-street; was sunstruck at 2 P. M. in Canal-street.

PERSONS PROSTRATED YESTERDAY.

WM. HOWARD, of No. 68 New Chambers-street, was overcome by the heat in Chambers-street, and taken home.

ANN M. BOSSER, colored woman, aged 67, of No. 10 East Twelfth-street, was prostrated in Seventh-avenue, near First-avenue. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FREDERICK BRANDT, laborer, was prostrated at No. 318 West Washington Market, and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN MCGOWAN, laborer, was prostrated on the corner of Broadway and Bond-street.

An unknown man was picked up in an insensible condition near No. 7 Broadway, and removed to the New-York Hospital.

An unknown man, apparently a German, aged 38, dressed in dark clothes and dark straw hat, was found in an insensible condition on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

DANIEL RISKINS, aged 23, German, of No. 149 Essex-street, was prostrated by the heat on the corner of First-avenue and Thirteenth-street, and taken home.

DAVID WHITE aged 35, of No. 24 Oak-street, was picked up on the corner of Bayard and Elizabeth streets, in an exhausted condition, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

WM. SCOTT, aged 30, of No. 206 Wooster-street, was sun-stricken on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and taken to Mount Sinai Hospital.

MICHAEL FARLEY, aged 40, was prostrated on the corner of Mulberry and Canal streets, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown man was sun-struck in Nassau-street, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an insensible condition.

JACOB ZIMMERMAN, aged 40, of Ninth-street, between Avenues B and C, was picked up in a prostrated condition on the corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

THOS. O'BRIEN, of No. 22 Mott-street, and a laborer, was taken sick from the heat in South-street, near Peck-slip, and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

CHARLES C. SPENCER, aged 65, was found in a prostrated condition in the yard of No. 68 Charles-street, and taken home to No. 541 Hudson-street.

At 3 P. M., MARY DOYLE, 50 years of age, on the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets. Taken to City Hospital.

At same hour, a man on the corner of Grand and Elm streets. Supposed, from papers on his person, to be WM. H. LUDLOW, of the Auditor's office, Custom House. Taken to the City Hospital, and not expected to recover.

At 3:30 P. M., NELSON BOYCE, on the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At 3:45 P. M., JAMES WILLIAMS, while at work at No. 22 Worth-street. Taken to the City Hospital.

At 3:50 P. M. JOHN MORRISON, on the corner of Washington and Jane streets. Taken to his home, No. 272 Tenth-avenue.

At 4 P. M. MARTIN DEVINE, while at work digging a cellar, corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Park-avenue. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At 4 P. M., an unknown man, about 45 years of age, in Thirty-seventh-street, near Eighth-avenue. Taken to Mount Sinai Hospital.

At same hour, JOSEPH WELLS, while at work, corner Washington and Clarkson streets. Taken home.

At same hour, an unknown man, at the Fulton Ferry. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At same hour, an unknown woman on Nineteenth-street, near First-avenue. About 50 years of age; had on a dark calico dress, black shawl and hat. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At same hour, CHARLES BROWN, sailor, on corner James-slip and Water-street. Taken to his home, No. 96 Oliver-street.

At same hour, JOHN MURPHY, corner Division and Catharine streets. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

4:30 P. M., WM. SMITH, conductor Fourth-avenue Railroad, at the depot corner Fourth-avenue and Thirty-second-street. Taken to his home, No. 146 Chrystie-street.

At 5 P. M. JOHN KELLY, in Mott-street near Prince. Taken to his home, No. 270 Broome-street.

At same hour, EDWARD FRANCE, at corner of Stanton and Attorney streets. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At same hour, an unknown man on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Tenth-Street, dark-complexioned and about 50 years of age. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At same hour, JOSEPH ENGLER, in Fiftieth-street, near Tenth-avenue. Taken to his home, No. 369 West Fifty-second-street.

At 5:15 P. M., WILLIAM SINGLER, in Allen-street. Taken to his home, No. 166 First-avenue.

At 5:33 P. M., an unknown man in Beekman-street. Taken to City Hospital.

At 6 P. M., GEORGE LERNOY, in First-avenue, near Twenty-fifth-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At same hour, an unknown man, corner Cliff and Beekman streets. Taken to City Hospital.

At same hour, JOSEPH MAJOR, in front of No. 81 Nassau-street. Taken to City Hospital.

At 7 P. M., JOHN BARRY, found on Pier No. 33 North River insensible. Taken to City Hospital.

At 4:30 P. M., an unknown man in Forty-second-street, near First-avenue. Had on hickory shirt, white cotton socks, heavy shoes and black pants. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At 4 P. M., JOHN WILLIAMS, in Seventh-avenue, near Twenty-eighth-street. Taken to Castle Garden Hospital.

At 8 P. M., STEPHEN BURNS, at corner of Sixteenth-street and Avenue B. Taken to Bellevue.

At 9 P. M., JOHN CURTIS, at corner Spring and Marion streets. Sent to his home, No. 33 Cherry-street.

At 9:40 P. M., M. WM. MOLE, corner of Fourteenth-street and Avenue B. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At 9:50 P. M., JOHN SINCLAIR, at his residence, No. 91 Cherry-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At 10 P. M., the Twenty-seventh Precinct reported MICHAEL CLEMMONS, — JUDD and FREDERICK RANT overcome with heat. Time and place not stated. They were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

In Williamsburg.

A large number of persons were yesterday prostrated by heat in the Western District, and two cases proved fatal:

JOHN LUMAN, a German grocer, died last evening, at his residence, corner of North Seventh and Fourth streets.

PATRICK KELLY, a boarder at No. 5 South Fifth-street, prostrated in Graham-avenue, died while receiving medical attention.

JOHN DEAN, laborer, residing at No. 44 North Fifth-street, was found in an insensible condition in Wythe-avenue, and removed to his home.

CATHARINE HALEY was found prostrated in South Eighth-street, and removed to the Fourth-street Station House.

ELIZABETH WATERS, colored, recently from the South, was overcome by heat in Grand-street, and taken to the Fourth-street Station House.

The latter persons are likely to recover.

In New-Jersey.

There were four cases of sun-stroke yesterday in Hoboken City. In the case of THEODORE STAHL it was fatal and two of the other cases are of a serious nature.

JACOB RICE was sun-struck Tuesday afternoon, at the corner of Broad and Clay streets, Newark. He is improving.

OWEN CONNERTZ, living in Boston-street, Newark, was sun-struck almost the same time; recovery considered hopeless.

Two laborers, in the employment of Mr. P. VABST, were sun-struck, but are now recovering.

AUGUST SCHROTER, No. 6 New-York-avenue, got overheated while at work, and died shortly afterward.

An ox, while being driven through Newark to the New-York Market got overheated last evening, fell at the corner of William and Washington streets, and has since died.

MICHAEL MCCARTHY, while working yesterday at the Smith Dock, foot of Hudson-street, Jersey City, was sun-struck. He was promptly attended to by Dr. WOLSER, and now lies at his home in No. 36 Morris-street, doing well.

A man, name unknown, was found at the corner of Newark-avenue and South Fifth-street in an insensible condition. He was attended to by Dr. SMART, and taken to the City Hospital.

A passenger on a train of the New-Jersey Railroad, named JOHN HOGAN, died at 4:30 P. M. yesterday, between Newark and Jersey City. He was on his way from Charleston, S. C., to New-York.

The Weather Elsewhere.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Wednesday, July 15.

A three different points in this city yesterday, the thermometer marked 105 degrees in the shade. The mercury in the thermometer under DAN RICE'S tent marked 114. Several cases of prostration by heat have occurred. STEWART DOUGLASS, of Kingston, dropped suddenly in Delafield-street, and died in twenty minutes. A farmer at Red Hook dropped dead in his field yesterday afternoon. Scorching heat prevails again to-day, the thermometer at noon marking 98, and will undoubtedly go to 100 before night. The barometer is falling rapidly, but no storm clouds are visible. The steamers on the Hudson pass here crowded with people.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, July 15.

HUGH KEANY, aged 45, and THOMAS WHALAN, aged 35, died in this city yesterday from the effects of sun-stroke. Several cases of prostration are reported. For four days the mercury has remained at about 98 in the shade, and falling only a few degrees during the night.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, July 15.

There were four cases of sun-stroke in this city yesterday, two of which were fatal. The thermometer indicated 98° in the shade yesterday afternoon.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, July 15.

To-day was the hottest day of the season. The thermometer stood at 98 degrees in the shade.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday July 15.

Several cases of sun-stroke were reported to-day, and one death. The thermometer varied from 90 to 98 degrees. The weather for the past five days has been the hottest here since 1845.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 15.

Eight cases of sun-stroke have been reported here yesterday; none fatal. The thermometer reached 108° at 1 P. M. yesterday, and at 12 to-day it stood 102°.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Wednesday, July 15.

Reports from all points represent the heat as very great, and of a longer duration than was ever before known. Sun-strokes are very numerous.

SARATOGA SPA, N. Y., Wednesday, July 15.

There was a fine shower here this afternoon, and it is now very cool and pleasant. There are 500 guests now at Congress Hall.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, July, 15.

There were twelve fatal cases of sun-stroke yesterday, and four to-day. The thermometer marked 105 degrees in the shade.

Col. JOHN SCREVER, one of the most prominent military men on the frontier, was sunstruck yesterday. His recovery is considered doubtful.

TORONTO, Wednesday, July 15.

The thermometer stood 97 in the shade to-day. There were eight deaths yesterday and to-day from sun-stroke.

Telegraphic reports received here from various parts of the Dominion indicate that the heat is very intense, the thermometer ranging from 95 to 105 degrees in the shade. An alarmingly large number of deaths from sun-stroke are reported.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 15.

To-day was warmer than yesterday. The thermometer in the House of Representatives was several degrees higher, (or 92,) while at other localities in the city, at 1 o'clock, the range was from 100 to 106. There have been several deaths from the effects of the heat.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 15.

The thermometer stood at 98 degrees to-day. A very large number of cases of sun-stroke are reported, but very few few of them will prove fatal. Laborers generally are suspending their work.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 15.

The mercury ranged from 100 to 104 degrees in the shade to-day. About twelve cases from sun-stroke and excessive heat are reported by the Coroners.

CAPE MAY, Wednesday July 15.

The weather to-day was pleasant. The thermometer averaged 75 degrees during the day, and has now fallen to 68.

Official Statement of the Number of Deaths from the Excessive Heat—Dr. Harris' Suggestions for Prevention of Sun-stroke.

Dr. HARRIS, the Registrar of Vital Statistics, states that nearly 250 deaths are known to have occurred as a direct effect of heat, in the Metropolitan District, during the past three days. This, it will be seen, overtops considerably our Police returns; yet there is no doubt that the figures are too true. Dr. HARRIS' sources of information are many and accurate.

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS FOR PREVENTION OF SUN-STROKE AND THE FATAL EFFECT OF EXCESSIVE HEAT.

In a note addressed to the President of the Metropolitan Board of Health, on Wednesday afternoon, Dr. HARRIS, the Registrar and Corresponding Secretary of the Board, suggests the following brief

Precautions against Sun-stroke.

When exposed to excessive heat the natural perspiration or sweating must not be checked; let the sweat flow and *do not throw off all the flannel garments.*

Wash the head and neck frequently in cold water, and, if exposed in the sun or in any very hot place, wear upon the top of the head, under a hat, or otherwise, a light handkerchief or other thin folds of cloth wet with cold water. Remember that *the head and neck must be kept cool*, and also be free from the pressure of tight clothing.

If headache, dizziness, a feeling of tightness across the forehead, a failing of sight, or a feeling of weakness and prostration ("giving out") occurs, let the person immediately go to a cool place and lie down with the back and the feet covered, and have a few quarts of cold water poured slowly upon the head and the sides of the neck. If the symptoms are not at once relieved send for the nearest good physician.

What to Do Until the Physician Comes.

If the patient is still sweating let him drink freely of cold black tea or coffee; tea is best. But, if sweating has ceased, there is very great danger. Then the head, face, neck and entire chest should be rapidly sponged with ice water, and a bag of pounded ice, well covered with a towel, should be kept under head and the back of the neck. Give a mixture of the carbonate of ammonia (hartshorn) and muriate of ammonia, eight or ten grains of each in water every ten or fifteen minutes, *until the physician comes, or until the patient rallies and sweats.*

A Word of Caution and Explanation.

Enfeebled, intemperate, poorly-fed, over-fed and irritable persons are most in danger of the fatal effect of heat. People who live and sleep in foul air and unventilated places, and who are overworked, and under-fed, and who use intoxicating drink suffer greatly.

Instead of intoxicating drink and the bad habit of morning and evening drams, let good black tea and coffee, and good nourishing and well cooked food be regularly taken. Bathe the whole body early in the morning in order to have a clean skin and good natural sweating during the day.

Laborers and others who have much to do, should rise so early that they can have several rests, and keep in the shade from 11 'till 4, in these very hot days. And let this most important fact be remembered, namely, that by natural sweating (perspiration) the body is kept healthfully cool when exposed to these terrible heats, and that overexertion, passion, and all kinds of intemperance must be avoided.

In his note to the President of the Board of Health, Dr. HARRIS justly urges that the contractors, builders and other great employers of labor should be urged to be considerate to their men and give them the advice and the opportunity for rest which they now need. The fact that the first 15 days of July have had an average or mean temperature ten degrees higher than has been experienced in more than 25 years should lead all our fellow-citizens to use every means possible to encourage and enforce sanitary cleansing and the observance of the rules of health. Especially should these suggestions concerning sun-stroke be heeded.

DISINFECTANTS.

The following letter was received yesterday by the Coroners from Dr. HARRIS relative to disinfectants:

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, NO. 301 MOTT-STREET, NEW YORK, July 15, 1868.

The Coroners of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: You will perceive that a very great number of deaths are being referred to you from this office. I greatly desire not to give you or the friends of deceased persons needless trouble, but there is much reason for asking that in the cases of sun-stroke and various brain diseases—all very sudden deaths—which we refer to you, there shall be *medical evidence* sought and included in the testimony.

As delays will be inevitable, in the unusually heavy calendar of your office, please allow me—as an officer directly concerned for the *sanitary results* of such delays, and already responsible for many of the delays,—to suggest and urge the employment of adequate disinfectants in every case that requires,—indeed, I would say *every case* of a corpse under your orders. The friends will cheerfully bear costs, but in any case that you order, our Disinfecting Depot (Capt. CHRETIE) will supply the needed disinfectants to those who bring your request and a pail or little basket.

We use permang. of potassa, or some one of the carbolate powders for offensive corpses, and chloride of lime until we obtain these.

Truly yours, E. HARRIS.

The Recent Accident on the Hudson River.

The full extent of the sorrowful accident to the excursion party on the Hudson River, at Carmansville, on Monday last, has not yet been developed, although strenuous efforts have been made by the Police to ascertain how many persons were drowned. It will be remembered that the steamer *Seth Low* reached the dock at the foot of West One Hundred and Fifty-second-street with a large party of excursionists from Dudley's Grove on board, and that in landing passengers JANE BELL, a young girl residing on Eighth-avenue, was accidentally pushed, or fell overboard—it does not appear which—and that Officer CORBETT, of the Thirty-second Police Precinct, hearing her cries for assistance, jumped into the water to endeavor to save her. He was on duty at the dock at the time she fell into the river. When he descended into the water, it was observed that he seemed unconscious and incapable of rescuing the girl; he almost instantly sunk beneath the surface, and never rose alive. It was conjectured that his head had struck against the keel of the vessel in diving down, and that this had rendered him insensible. The girl was also drowned. In the frantic excitement to witness the catastrophe a stampede was made by the passengers to the starboard side of the vessel, and they pressed so hard against the railing or taffrail as to loosen it, precipitating several into the river. This created a great excitement, but with admirable fortitude and considerable exertion, the steamboat hands and the bystanders who witnessed the deplorable occurrence succeeded in saving all those floundering in the water who were visible. It was not certain that any one had drowned except the girl and the Police officer, but it seemed probable, from the fact that eight men's hats were found floating in the vicinity for which no owners could be discovered. They were taken to the Thirty-second Police Station to await identification. The day following the calamity several anxious and inquiring friends called to examine the hats, but only one was recognized. It was claimed by a gentleman living in Jersey City to be the property of his brother, who was missing from his residence. Yesterday the river in the locality where the accident happened was dredged and dragged with the intention of recovering any dead bodies that might be lying at the bottom. The effort was fruitless, however, and was finally abandoned.

The Dog Pound.

The restrictions upon the seizing of dogs at present are such, that where in former seasons an average of fifty dogs a day have been taken to the pound, there are now but ten or twelve. Formerly 50 cents a head was paid for the delivery of a dog. That price is now reduced to 25 cents, and, by an ordinance procured by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, no boy is allowed to seize a dog unless he has reached the age of eighteen. It can be imagined that no youth over that age would take the trouble to lead a dog to the foot of Twenty-fifth-street and the East River unless he caught him in the immediate neighborhood. No men are employed by the Corporation to seize unmuzzled dogs, and the consequence is that the City is unusually full of them.

The Pound presented but a very meagre show of curs yesterday. There were scarcely two dozen, and all were worthless. A valuable dog of any breed is always preserved, and, if not called for, sold. The brutes, after being kept for forty-eight hours, to afford time for reclamation, are placed in a large trough and covered over. Water is then let upon them and they are drowned. A company which buys the carcasses of horses and cattle, also purchases the bodies of these dogs, and after skinning them, boils them up with those of the other animals for the grease which they yield. The residue is sold for manure. The skins of dogs make good gloves, and vary in value from 25 cents to $1.

POLITICAL.

Democratic Meeting in the Twenty-second Ward.

A mass meeting of those in favor of the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR was held last evening at Stein's Hall, No. 356 West Fifty-third-street. The meeting was a small one, and it was not until 9 o'clock that it was called to order by Mr. PATRICK GOULDING, and Mr. JAMES O'REILLY made a brief address, in which he advocated Democratic principles, and declared that he did not want to be taxed for the support of a lazy lot of negroes at the South.

Mr. M. N. PRICE made a speech, the first political address, he said, he had ever made. He said those who believed in riding to power on the backs of black men, and were anxious by any means they could employ to get office were welcome to their opinions, but he, and those whom he addressed, would stand by theirs, and if they were right they would succeed at the election next November. If they were defeated they would fight the battle over again at the next election. He believed the negro was a man—[a voice: "Of course he is"]—and had a soul, but his brain was not equal to the white man's, and never would be; and he did not believe in his treading the white man in the dust.

Mr. GEO. W. PLUNKETT next came forward and said they were about to displace a party from power that had caused the trouble in our once happy country. He was here to lend his voice in helping to elect a man who, when elected, would be President of the United States of America. He saw after three years of peace that the war had been carried on on the European plan. Poland and Hungary were not more oppressed than the South was to-day. The South acknowledged the wrong it had done and asked to be taken back into the Union. The war now ought to cease. They could not afford to support a standing army and a Freedmen's Bureau any longer.

The salvation of the country depended on the election of the Democratic candidates.

Mr. JAMES B. BRADY was next introduced. He complained of indisposition, and said he concurred in all that was advanced by the gentleman who had preceded him. He urged the importance of working to bring out a strong vote next Fall, and called the Republican Party a band of plunderers. GRANT had told them that he had no policy, had no principle. Had the American people sunk so low that they would elect a man who had neither the one nor the other? If he had time he would show that GRANT was not a great soldier.

After listening to these addresses, the meeting adjourned with cheers for the candidates.

Address of Hon. S. S. Cox at Lebanon Hall.

Last evening Hon. S. S. Cox delivered a brief address before a small audience at Lebanon Hall. Mr. COX, who was introduced by Mr. GEO. W. MORTON, said that the nomination of Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR appeared to him to have been Providential. No man could be fitter for the position of President of the United States than Mr. SEYMOUR, and no man combined in himself so many elements necessary to the Chief Magistrate of this Republic. All through the country the nomination had been hailed with joy. At Columbus, Ohio, ten thousand citizens rushed together to congratulate each other on the auspicious event; and it was the same at the South. Mr. COX then reviewed Mr. SEYMOUR'S career. There was no spot on it, he said. He had been accused of disloyalty, but they all knew how false the accusation was. So early as 1855 Mr. SEYMOUR had seen the difficulties, political and financial, which were coming on this country. He had lifted his warning voice, but all in vain. His views on the financial policy of the country were sound views and should be carried out. Mr. COX then referred to the action of Congress on the impeachment and reconstruction questions. He accused Congress of wishing to keep the Southern States out, and to prevent peace and prosperity from reigning once more in the land. In conclusion, Mr. COX expressed his approval of the now famous letter of Mr. BLAIR. He thought the only way to deal with the reconstruction question was to carry out Mr. BLAIR'S suggestions.

German Grant and Colfax Campaign Association.

The Executive Committee of the German Grant and Colfax Campaign Association met last night at Germania Assembly Rooms, Dr. SCHUETZ presiding. The Chairman, having been a delegate to the Republican State Convention at Syracuse, handed in a report referring to the same, and recommended the Republican State nominations to the earnest consideration of German Republicans.

The officers of the Executive Committee then received reports in regard to the organization of their German friends in the different wards, as far as accomplished, and are satisfied that within a short time the districts not organized yet will follow. A letter from Gen. CARL SCHURZ was read to the meeting, in which he states that he will be present and speak, during the campaign, in the meetings organized under the auspices of the Executive Committee. It was resolved to stir up to active work the ward organizations as much as possible. The ticket of the Syracuse Convention was fully indorsed.

Nineteenth District Grant Club.

Last evening the Nineteenth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club held a meeting at their headquarters, corner of Eighth-avenue and Eigthty-fourth-street. Mr. LUTHER HORTON, the President of the Club, occupied the chair. Early in the evening a campaign banner was stretched across the avenue and a large flag was displayed in front of the building occupied by the Association.

The first speaker was Major JAMES T. HAGGERTY, who reviewed the political career of Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, and called upon his hearers to beware how they placed a man with such an infamous record in the Presidential chair. He next spoke in general terms of the issues presented in the canvass, and was confident that in the November election the Republicans of the Nineteenth District would not be found wanting.

He was followed by Capt. EUGENE O'SHEA, R. H. GREEN and others, each one of whom delivered brief but able speeches in behalf of the Chicago nominees.

The meeting then adjourned.

YACHTING.

Race Between the Eva and Magic, of the New-York Yacht Club.

A race took place yesterday between the two schooner yachts *Eva* and *Magic*, resulting in a victory by the *Eva*. This vessel was formerly the sloop *Pauline*, but has been recently altered. In changing her rig she changed her name. Her length is 72 feet, breadth 22 feet, and depth of hold 7 feet. Her measurement is 81.2 tons. Her centre-board remains untouched and her lines are unchanged. She is but little altered, with exception of the additional mast. The *Magic* is 80 feet long, breadth 21 feet 6 inches, depth of hold 7 feet 6 inches; tonnage 112.5. She is owned by Mr. GEO. LORILLARD. The owner of the *Eva* is Mr. C. R. PENNIMAN. Both vessels are very complete, externally and internally. The stakes were not definitely stated, but were understood to be several thousand dollars, and the outside wagering heavy. Notwithstanding the interest of the race, there was but a very small collection of gentlemen at the Club-house during the day—not more than half a dozen.

The boats started at 10:47¼ o'clock. The *Eva* passed the Southwest Spit buoy at 12:11 and the lightship at 2:02. Returning, she repassed the Southwest Spit at 3:40, and reached the stakeboat off the Club-house at 5:29¼, making the whole distance in 6 hours and 41¾ minutes, and winning by 37 minutes. The *Magic* passed the Southwest Spit at 1:02, the lightship at 2:38, repassing the Southwest Spit at 4:13, and reaching the stakeboat at 6:06¼.

The vessels were becalmed for an hour off Sandy Hook, and met with light, baffling winds for the whole distance. Their average speed was about five knots an hour, but a squall for a short time improved it to twelve knots.

The disappointment was general that a brisker wind did not give the vessels a better chance to test their sailing qualities. What with the poor attendance at the Club-house and the indifferent sailing of the yachts, the affair was exceedingly flat indeed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MORGUE.—The Morgue is now kept open day and night, owing to the fearful demand upon it. Four dead bodies, described below, were brought to it yesterday and await examination: The body of an unknown man, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, black hair, moustache, no clothes; brought from Mount Sinai Hospital. Brought from Pier No. 16 East River the body of an unknown man, 5 feet 8 inches high, black hair, whiskers and moustache; had on dark pants, vest, overcoat and heavy boots. From Bellevue Hospital the body of an unknown man, 34 years old, 5 feet nine inches high, sandy moustache, dark brown hair; had on a white cotton shirt and elastic gaiters. Also from same place, the body of an unknown man, 5 feet 8 inches high, black hair, short brown whiskers; age about 45 years; had on brown sack coat, bottle-green pants, brown woolen socks, gaiters and white cotton shirt.

A SUDDEN DEATH.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. JOHN H. SCOTT, importer of hardware, No. 57 Beekman-street, was found dead in the hallway of his residence, No. 429 West Twenty-second-street. His family has been out of the City for some days, and he had evidently expired entirely unattended. The appearance of the body seemed to indicate to the physicians who were called in that death had resulted from congestion of the lungs. An inquest will be held to-day, and a *post-mortem* examination made.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Count Trube, of Sweden, and Hon. George W. Cass, of Pittsburg, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. O. Ames, of North Easton; Gen. Schenck, of Ohio, and Gen. Sturgis, of the U. S. A., are at the Hoffman House. Hon. A. Burlingame, of Washington, and Gen. Jos. Hayes, of Mississippi, are at the Westminster Hotel. Capt. Murray, Capt. Robertson, Major Hoygne and Capt. Townsend, of the British Army, are at the Everett House.

ROWDIES ARRESTED.—THOMAS ADAMS and JOHN THOMPSON amused themselves in a Broadway stage last evening by insulting the lady passengers and by general indecent conduct. Justice HOGAN happening to be a witness of their proceedings, called Officers WILLIAMS and BRITTEN, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, by whom the rowdies were taken to Police Headquarters, where they were locked up by Inspector DILKS.

STABBING AFFRAY.—At 8 o'clock last evening an affray occurred in front of No. 25 Baxter-street, between HANNAH TUOMEY and CATHARINE POWERS, when the latter was stabbed in the left arm, causing a severe flesh wound. TUOMEY was arrested and locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station House, and POWERS was sent to the City Hospital.

A MISSING BOY.—Yesterday afternoon a boy named MEYER FREIDMAN was sent to the Fulton National Bank by his employer, MEYER BAUN, of No. 1 Ann-street, to draw a check for $75. The boy obtained the money and has not since been heard from.

DROWNED.—At 6:30 o'clock last evening SAMUEL MCGEER, who resided in Thirteenth-street, between First and Second avenues, was drowned in East River, at the foot of Seventy-third-street. The body was not recovered.

ACCIDENT.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named HOTCHKISS fell from the gallery of a church in Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and, striking on his head, was severely injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

ST. GABRIEL'S SCHOOL.—The annual examination of the pupils of St. Gabriel's school, in East Thirty-sixth-street, took place last evening in the school hall. The exercises were creditable alike to pupils and teachers.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 15—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94⅝@94¾ for money, and 94¾ for the account.

United States Securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties......72¾
Erie Shares......43⅞
Illinois Central, ex-div......92

Dispatches from Frankfort quote United States five-twenties at 77 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 15—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet, and the sales of the day will not exceed 9,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands......11¼d.
Middling Orleans......11½d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 37s. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. 5d. ℔ cental for California White, and 11s. 9d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 43s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Flour, 30s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 107s. 6d. ℔ tierce of 304 ℔s. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork dull at 77s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard firm at 65s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 56s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 48s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 15—11:15 A. M.

PRODUCE—Rosin, 5s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina. Tallow, 43s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5d. ℔ gallon. Spirits, 1s. ℔ gallon. Sugar, 26s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £32 ℔ ton. Linseed Cake, £11 ℔ ton.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 15—1:20 P. M.

Consols, for money, 94⅝@94¾, and 94⅝ for account. United States five-twenty bonds, 72¾; Erie Railway shares, 43⅞; Illinois Central, 91⅞ ex-dividend.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 15—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The sales of the day are now estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 15—1:20 P. M.

Linseed Oil is steady at £32 per ton; turpentine, 27s. 6d. per cwt.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, July 15.

Petroleum is quiet at 49f. ℔ bbl, for standard white.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 15—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94¾ for money, and 94⅝@94¾ for account.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds......72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares, ex-dividend......91⅞
Erie Railway Shares......43⅞

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, July 15—5 P. M.

United States Bonds closed at 76⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 15—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet, and prices are unchanged. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands......11¼d
Middling Orleans......11½d

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour closed dull at 30s. 6d. Corn steady at 37s. Other quotations unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at 77s. 6d. Lard firm at 65s. 6d. Beef, Cheese and Bacon unaltered.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 15—5 P. M.

PRODUCE—Tallow has declined to 43s. 3d. Petroleum heavy at 1s. 5d. for Refined, and 1s. for Spirits. Sugar firm at 26s. Other articles unchanged.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 15.

The Sugar Market is slightly animated and is quoted at 7¾@8 reals ℔ arroba for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

The cholera is disappearing from this island.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 15.

FLOUR in limited demand; Spring Extras, $7 50@$10 25. WHEAT dull and small business; sales of No. 1 at $1 92@$1 92½, and No. 2 declined 1½c.; sellers, $1 76; since Change No. 2 at $1 75@$1 75½. CORN unsettled; No. 1, afternoon, 93½c., seller month; 94½c., buyer month. OATS steady, but declined ½c.@1c.; sales at 65½c. RYE more active, but unsettled; sales, 1,900 bushels, at $1@$1 15, delivered, and declined 5½c. on No. 1; seller August, $1 05. BARLEY dull and nominal. PROVISIONS more active. MESS PORK steady, at $28 50. LARD easier; Prime Steam, 17¾. Dry Salted SHOULDERS, 11⅝c., loose. Sweet Pickled HAMS quiet, at 15c., packed. BEEF CATTLE fairly active, and firm and steady; Texan stock, $3@$5; light Steers, $5@$5 10; fair Cows to choice Beeves, $6@$7 50 ℔ cwt. LIVE HOGS fairly active, and advanced 15c.@20c.; light to good, $8 12½@$9. LAKE FREIGHTS—Corn to Buffalo, 3½c., and dull. RECEIPTS to-day—2,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 149,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, July 15.

FLOUR in good demand and steady; sales 2,000 bbls. at $9 75 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White; $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull but unchanged: sales 3,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2. CORN dull: sales 8,000 bushels No. 2 Illinois at $1, and 3,500 bushels No. 1 at $1 03@$1 04, and Yellow at $1 06. CORN MEAL $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady. Shorts, $30; Shipstuffs, $35@$36; Middlings, $35 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson, $4 50 to New-York. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 64c., to New-York 52c., to Albany 42c. LAKE IMPORTS—3,000 bushels Wheat, 601,000 feet Lumber. EXPORTS—3,900 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Oats, 417,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 15.

COTTON quiet; Middling, 31c.; sales, 200 bales; receipts, 60 bales; exports yesterday, (not reported,) 1,477 bales; to-day, 1,320 bales. Sterling Exchange, 154@157. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ℔ cent. premium. Gold, 141⅝@141¾. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $7 50@$7 62½; Treble Extra, $9@$10; Choice, $10 50@$13 50. CORN quiet, at 90c.@$1 02½. OATS firm at 80c. HAY unchanged. PORK easier at $30 50. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@18c. LARD—Holders firm; tierce, 18½c.; keg, 20c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 15.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; No. 1 new, $2, on the spot. CORN advancing and in good demand at 92c., Ear; 95c., Shelled. OATS quiet at 75c. for No. 1. RYE dull at $1 50@$1 55. COTTON dull; 31½c. for Middling; demand local. PROVISIONS dull and offered lower. MESS PORK offered at $28 50. BULK MEATS, 12c.@14½c. BACON, 13c. for Shoulders, 16½c.@17c. for Clear Sides. Sweet Cured HAMS, 19½c.@20c. LARD offered at 16½c. but neglected. Gold, 141¼, selling, and strong.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 15.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middling at 32c.@32½c. FLOUR active; Family at lower rates; Howard-street Superfine, $8@$9; do. Extra, $10@$11 50; do. Double Extra, $12@$13; City Mills, Superfine, $8@$8 75; do. Extra, $10@$12; do. Family, $12 50@$13 50; North-western Superfine, $6 75@$7 50; do. Extra, $8@$9. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN dull and nominal. OATS firm and unchanged. RYE dull at $1 60@$1 65. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 15.

TOBACCO firm and unchanged. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT heavy; Choice to Fancy Red and White, $2 22½@$2 35. CORN easier at 79c.@80c. for Mixed and Yellow; 88c.@90c. for White. OATS, 80c.@82c. RYE unchanged at $1 25. PORK quiet and firm at $29. BACON dull at 13c. for Shoulders and 17c. for Clear Sides. LARD dull at 17½c. for Choice Kettle. CATTLE and SHEEP are unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 700 bushels.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 15.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 158,000 bushels; Oats, 155,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 102,000 bushels; Oats, 50,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Unchanged and firm. FLOUR steady, with small sales. WHEAT nominal and inactive. CORN dull but firm; sales, 20,000 bushels No. 1 Western at 98c.; 25,000 bushels No. 2 at 97c. OATS dull; sales, 13,500 bushels at 74½c. Other articles unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 15.

TOBACCO—Steady; sales 72 hhds. Lugs to Medium Leaf at $7 20@$15 50. FLOUR, Superfine, $6 75. New WHEAT, $1 90@$2. CORN, 93c.@95c. OATS, 72c.@80c. RYE, $1 60@$1 70. MESS PORK, $28 75@$29. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.; Bulk Meat Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. LARD, 18c.@18½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, July 15.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT declining; No. 1, sales at $1 81, and No. 2 at $1 74c. OATS firmer, at 67c. for No. 2. CORN firm and higher; sales at 96½c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS to-day—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 15.

FLOUR very quiet and unchanged. WHEAT less active, but holders firm; Pennsylvania and Ohio Red, $2 40@$2 45. RYE, $1 65. CORN quiet; sales 2,000 bushels Mixed Western at $1 17. OATS unchanged. GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and PETROLEUM unchanged.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, July 15.

FLOUR nominal. WHEAT quiet and steady; sales, No. 2 at $2 30; Amber held at $2 25, and $2 20 bid. CORN firm at 91c., regular; 93½c. fresh. OATS firm; sales at 68½c. for No. 1, and 67½c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—6,500 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, July 15.

COTTON dull; sales, 150 bales; Middling, 29c.; receipts, 2 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, July 15.

COTTON dull; prices nominal; no sales; receipts, 92 bales; exports, 1,011 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, July 15.

COTTON nominal; sales 7 bales; Middlings, 30½c.@31c.; receipts, 50 bales; exports coastwise, 158 bales.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, July 15.

COTTON quiet and steady. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT, $1 85@$1 90. CORN, $1. OATS 80c. MESS PORK, $29 75. LARD, 18½c.@19½c. BACON firm—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, July 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 39c. ROSIN firm; Strained, $2; No. 1, $3; Pale, $4 50@$4 75. TAR, $2 15.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, July 15.

Nothing was done in the COTTON market to-day.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 15.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26; Reading Railroad, 47; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52¾. Gold, 142.

[Advertisement.]

One thousand windows and doors open sufficient for ventilation, and still your house is burglar-proof, as the Burglar Alarm Telegraph gives instant notice if one is moved from its place; pamphlet sent free.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Do you wish immunity from sun-stroke? Resort to No. 212 Broadway, and buy one of KNOX'S superb Hats for the season. No customer of his was ever prostrated by coup de soleil.

[Advertisement.]

Mosquito Nets and Patent Portable Canopy, at KELLY'S Custom Store, No. 447 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Tripoli	July 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	July 16	New-York	Bremen.
Europa	July 18	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Boston	July 18	New-York	Liverpool.
France	July 18	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Missouri	July 16	New-York	Havana.
Ocean Queen	July 16	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Ocean Queen*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Missouri*, close at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton, by the *Hansa*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mails for *paid* letters, on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for the German States, *via* Hamburg, by the *Borussia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Boston*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45, North River, to 1:20 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 15.—*In steamship China, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Crozier, Rev. H. A. Yardley, John McLaughlin, J. J. Townsend, J. H. Ashbridge, T. F. Frith, H. S. Fitch, R. Galloway, T. P. Morton, F. L. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Barr, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Mathias and child, Mr. and Mrs. McCarron, W. H. Bell, B. Strauss, Dr. C. K. Winne, D. P. Montague, Jas. Hinks, Miss Allen, Mrs. Constant, T. L. Carter, Senator Jas. A. Bayard, G. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. A. Carter, child and servant, Miss Leaycraft, W. H. Newman, S. McAndrew, R. J. Riley, J. Lane, A. Harris, A. Trollope, F. F. Marbury, Jas. Hunter, Prof. Bolton, Mrs. Bolton, M. Cheeseman, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Moore, Miss Moore, Master Moore, J. P. Crocker, Mrs. E. Boddey, H. Carter, Mrs. R. R. Morrison, 2 children, infant and servant, G. T. James, J. Hodsoll, E. P. Solley, Chas. Tean, J. Daly, James House, Miss B. McDermott, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. B. Sterne, E. P. Thompson, C. C. Wust, Jno. Pickles, J. V. R. Thayer, R. Cummings, Miss M. B. Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. J. Swetser, F. Dalney, Dr. H. Derby, Geo. T. Strong.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall—Mrs. M. R. Glover, Mrs. Chamberlain, Miss Dufries, J. Bloom, Miss Cora Cohn, E. Bloom and family, Rev. C. M. Hoge and wife, L. P. Weil, E. M. Frank, L. Dinkelspiel, J. G. Rice, J. V. Wachtel, Mrs. W. Fuller, Ed. Fitzhenry and family, Mrs. M. D. Smith, Judge Wood, J. Olney, Mrs. D. Chauncey, S. Meade, R. H. Brown and family, A. K. Jones, U. S. N., C. H. Meyer, R. B. Macey, Mrs. F. Loupe and family, Mrs. J. Danenbaum and child, A. H. Smith, Chas. N. Hall, U. S. N.; M. F. Stray, R. C. Patten, Mrs. E. M. Ezekiel, Mrs. H. W. Leonard and child, R. Rogers and wife, Mrs. J. W. Bingham and child, Mrs. R. J. Haster and child, R. S. Raymond, R. Wiley, Mrs. M. Mandeville, F. Pizasson, J. Farre and family, Amos O. Thoms, A. J. Gunnison, E. Hamilton, J. B. Humphrey, Mrs. Ann E. Lewis and 2 children, Luigi Bigi, Luigi Diavolo, E. J. Budd and wife, A. Felts and family, Mrs. Amelia Miller and 2 children, Mrs. S. Dunham and 2 children, Jas. Humphrey, R. Felan, Mrs. R. Elphich, E. M. Morgan, J. Tranheits, S. Webb, Chas. Clifts, M. Shall, John A. Cooke, A. Mitchell, H. Buckley, Mrs. J. Morse and boy, Mrs. B. F. Myers, mother and 2 children; L. L. Breed, F. G. Monell, H. H. Whiting, Miss Mary F. Kittridge, G. M. Francisco and wife, Mrs. M. E. Jackson, Joseph E. Hardman, A. Longhoff, S. W. Rosenfeld, J. Danning, T. S. Lindsay, R. W. Winny, Wm. St. Clair, T. M. Perez, Mrs. Admiral Danlgreen, 3 children and servants; John Lyell, Lieut. E. O. Banning, U. S. M. C.; José Sevilla, John Bett, J. Stoddart, J. S. Adkine, F. Kahle, B. L. Foujoen, Col. Grigsby, A. Meyer, Charles Gillett, Camilio Hirman, Wm. Ackhoset, T. Deshisle, W. Sellaw, M. Flannigan, Thomas McFarlane, J. Aytoun, M. Salter, S. Mendes, Mrs. Fodderingham, Mr. Routathan, Mrs. Glanville, Miss Glanville, B. M. Luce and wife, George Wood, W. H. Wren, Mrs. Buffington, E. McDonald, Mrs. Mary Munder, B. L. Chandler, Isaac Katz, J. Artman, Miss Schaeffer, C. H. Coles, H. McLean, S. P. Roff and 2 children, D. N. Shepard, T. Thompson, Mrs. E. Hartman, Z. L. Brown, W. L. Brown, H. Roberts, J. Roberts, L. Perry, J. Robey, J. Thayer, F. Curtis, J. Lickenstein, J. Sengward, C. R. Lambert and wife, C. Beardsley, H. Pullen, T. P. Bullard, James Raisel, A. Williams, John Conway, C. M. Pomeroy, K. Charmick, 36 United States seamen from frigate *Powhatan*, and a large number of steerage passengers.

In Steamship Eagle, from Havana—Mrs. R. La Martin and servant, J. Otero Hernandez and servant, Fehpa Valder and 3 children, Sofia Valder and 3 children, Rosalia Valder and 3 children, Mary Ann Duffey, Messrs. Flario del Castillo and wife, Jose Badell, wife, infant and servant; Jose Muro, wife and 5 children; L. de Cardenas, wife, 4 children and 2 servants; Albert Armstrong, wife and 2 children; R. Antiguedad and wife, Cayetano Socarras, wife and 2 children, B. F. Wallace, Felix Gremlinn, Jose Anganca, Antonio Fernandes Brumorio, Manuel Armenteros and servant, Jose M. Armenteros and servant, E. A. Mijares, Manuel A. Varela, Manuel Varquez, Francisco Valdes de la Torre, M. Almayro Junon, Antonio Ortiz, Celestino Cuero, M. Osero, Jose L. Hernandes, Alfredo Hernandes, Jose Ma Ponce de Leon, Andres Dias, Jose Dias, Carlos Smith, J. F. Mathews, Antonio Negre, Aurelio Ruiz, Jose de los Reyes and servant, Antonio Perez y Ramos, Emilio Ferrer, J. Sagues, Francisco Valdes Cotarelo, Nicholas Regules, Feliciano Regules, Juan E. Delmonte, Tranasco Taboada, Manuel R. Chacon and 2 sons, Enrique Pauling, Victor Julian, Austin Stewart, Richard Sullivan, S. Lawrence.

In steamship Thames, from Savannah—S. Feltheimer, A. J. Finney, J. L. Whitcomb, G. W. Hussey, J. Kundy, H. Stulter, M. J. Dawson and lady, Miss Wilson, Miss Ellen Dougherty, Wm. Thompson, Thomas Pierce and son, Mrs. L. Vogel, Mrs. E. Aitken, Mrs. A. Allen, A. Bradley, R. H. Peck, John Andrews, lady, child and nurse, Ed. Holland, Sam. Goodrich and lady, John Wilson, Miss Wilson, Fred. Warring and lady, Master John Warring, L. F. Newman and child, Miss Richland, Miss Chatwick, Miss Johnson, Geo. Benson and lady, A. F. Boyle, Fred. Selleck, Ed. Russell and lady, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Nelson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 42 | Sun sets..... 7 29 | Moon rises... 1 41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 33 | Gov. Island. 5 22 | Hell Gate.... 6 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Josephine Thomson, Moore, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Propontis, (Br.,) Higginson, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.; China, (Br.,) Hockley, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Albemarle, Lawrence, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.

Barks Kosmos, (N. G.,) Wierrois, Hamburg via Philadelphia, F. Schwoon; P. C. Warwick, (Br.,) Chichester, Rio Janeiro, Pendergast Bros.; Homer, (Br.,) Roger, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron; Laura, (N. G.,) Blanch, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Hans Egede, (Norw.,) Johannsen, Gibraltar for orders via Baltimore, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; H. Gilbert, (Br.,) Gietzler, Windsor, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Gretchen, (N. G.,) Lindeboom, Elsinore for orders, H. W. O. Edye; Alvarado, (Br.,) Barrett, Little Glace Bay, G. H. Brewer; Koodoo, (Br.,) Perry, St. John's, N. F., R. P. Currie; Corrientes, Lord, Tarragona, J. Henry.

Schooners Sarah Jane, (Br.,) Funchion, Parrsboro, J. F. Whitney & Co.; J. B. Van Dusen, Foster, Boston, C. L. Hatch; Mary R. Somers, Somers, Philadelphia, Goldthwaite & Overton; Maggie, (Br.,) Reddy, Halifax, N. S., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., Z. Mills; Acorn, (Br.,) Barker, Hantsport, H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Rising Star, Connor, Aspinwall July 7, with treasure, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. July 10, lat. 19 7, lon. 74 27, passed bark Transit, steering S. S. W. 11th, lat. 22 53, lon. 74 21, passed a herm. brig bound S., showing signal square flag, yellow, with red stripe running diagonally, and letters T. O. in upper and lower corners.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. July 12, lat. 27 17, lon. 79 39, passed brig Relief, (Br.,) bound N. 13th, lat. 31 40, lon. 78 10, passed schr. Mary Jane, of Staten Island, bound N.

Steamship Wilmington, Cole, Galveston July 5, via Key West 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. July 8, lat. 26 4, lon. 85 52, exchanged signals with a French steamer steering N. W. 13th, off Lookout Shoals, exchanged signals with steamship United States, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamship Quaker City, Wolff, Bremen June 27, with mdse. and 497 passengers to Ruger Bros. July 12, lat. 42 30, lon. 64, spoke bark Eliza, from London for Portland.

Steamship Mary Sandford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores and cotton to James Hand. In lat. 34, lon. 77, saw a vessel's mast, heel up, which seemed to have been some time in the water.

Steamship Thames, Pennington, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Electra, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Bark Star King, Groseneck, Marseilles May 18, with mdse. to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar June 8. Had light S. W. winds first part of passage, and light variable winds and calms, with much fog, the latter part. June 29, lat. 42 40, lon. 49 37, passed a very large iceberg. July 13, off Nantucket, spoke bark King Bird, from Newport, Eng., for New-York.

Bark King Bird, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Dexter, Newport, Eng., 58 ds., with railroad iron to J. F. Whitney & Co. Had light westerly winds the entire passage, with thick fog off the coast.

Brig Oberforster Ulein, (N. G.,) Mildahn, Hamburg 73 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had strong westerly gales up to the Banks, and light variable winds with fog since; saw a number of icebergs on the east end of the Banks.

Schr. My Rover, Brown, Charleston, S. C., 9 ds., with railroad ties to N. L. McCready & Co. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras with light winds and calms. Had one seaman sick with remittent fever, and was admitted on board the hospital ship Illinois.

Schr. Nor'Wester, (of Gloucester,) Foster, Kingston, Jam., 18 ds., with mdse. and 14 passengers to J. Leavcraft. Has had fine weather the entire passage. Brig Alma, of Nassau, sailed for New-York June 27.

Schr. Rosalie, (of Nassau,) Ashbury, Cat Island 10 ds., with fruit to Jas. Douglass. Had light northerly winds the entire passage.

Schr. July Fourth, (of Bangor,) Barrett, Truxillo 20 ds., with hides, &c., to Hoyoke & Murray.

Schr. Islander, (Br.,) Curry, Ship Harbor, N. S., 12 ds., with lath to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Wm. Tice, (of Bristol, Penn.,) Tice, Newbern, N. C., 8 ds., with shingles to Norcross & Co.

Schr. Lyncon, Small, Eastport, with lath to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Teaser, Henley, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Czar, Hammond, Bangor, with timber and lath to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Alexandria, for Hudson.

Schr. Lavina Bell, Bailey, Alexandria, for Hudson.

Schr. Gaston L. Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia.

Schr. Oliver H. Booth, Longwell, Virginia.

Schr. C. D. Emerson, Bailey, Virginia.

Schr. Franklin, Jones, Virginia.

Schr. Alex. Willis, Avery, Virginia.

Schr. W. J. Ross, Grisley, Virginia.

Schr. Mary L. Compton, Depew, Richmond, Va.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 15—Arr. barks Salfid, from Gottenburg; Annie McCann, from Liverpool; Edward Albro, from Turk's Island; Enrique, from Havana; brigs Gilmore Meredith, from Beyout; John Pierce, from Remedios; Dunkeld, from Turk's Island; schrs. Lucy Holmes, from Cape Haytien; Louisa Crockett, from Baltimore; Emeline McLaine, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, July 15—Sld. steamship Monterey, for New-York; schr. Ida Richardson, New-Haven.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 15—Arr. yacht Ellen Richardson, with a pleasure party from Philadelphia.

Passed up—Schrs. E. B. Jones and John S. Rapp, from New-York for Richmond.

Spoken, &c.

George H. Warren—ship, bound E., July 10, lat. 39 30, lon. 69 15.

John Dongen—Br. ship, bound E., July 4, lat. 42 26, lon. 64.

Lizzie McLaughlin—Br. ship, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, 7 ds. out, July 5, lat. 42 35, lon. 60 30.

Mary Williams—brig, bound E., July 11, lat. 40 20, lon. 68 10.

Sunbeam—ship, from Liverpool for Boston, July 2, lat. 42 41, lon. 57 40.

Walter—bark, of Richmond, bound E. S. E., July 12, lat. 40 35, lon. 70 50.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. July 2, bark Magdalena, Searles, New-York; 6th, schr. Eye, Robinson, Boco del Toro. Cld. June 28, schrs. E. Spark, Smith, Boco del Toro; C. Minerva, Forbes, Porto Bello; Ida, McDonald, Jamaica; 30th, bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, New-York.

At Truxillo, June 24, schr. Josephine B. Small, ldg. for Cuba.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 15.—The steamship City of London, from New-York July 4, arrived at this port yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 15.—The steamship Berlin, from Baltimore July 1, arrived at this port at 12:30 this morning.

LACKAWANNA COAL,
AT RETAIL.

The DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY are selling their justly celebrated Lackawanna Coal at retail, for domestic uses, at

$5 50

PER TON, SCREENED AND DELIVERED, OR,

$5

PER TON IN THE YARD.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

YARDS—No. 310 FRONT-ST., E. R.
FOOT OF HUBERT-ST., N. R.
FOURTEENTH-ST., betw. 9th and 10th avs.
FOOT OF THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., E. R.
No. 1,338 THIRD-AV.
NINETY-SECOND-ST., E. R.
No. 33 ATLANTIC-ST., BROOKLYN.
FOOT OF HARRISON-ST., BROOKLYN.
FOOT OF THIRD-ST., E. R.
AT THEIR DEPOT IN WEEHAWKEN, NEW-JERSEY.

Principal Office,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., UP STAIRS.

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR......LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR......NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE......PARIS.
AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD,)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

KALDENBERG & SON,

Manufacturers of Genuine MEERSCHAUM GOODS, offer their NEW and EXTENSIVE stock at REDUCED PRICES. Repairing, boiling, silver mounting, &c. Ambers in the largest variety. No. 6 John-st., up stairs; No. 23 Wall-st., corner of Broad, and corner John and Nassau sts. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 6,724. Prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE.
$5 SEWING MACHINE
Simple and practical.

Every machine is perfectly adjusted, packed in a small box and will be sent, per express, on receipt of $5 to any address in the country. On exhibition and for sale by CHASE & CO., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 524 Broadway.

WIRE RAILINGS
FOR OFFICES, &C.,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CHASE & CO., No. 524 Broadway.
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SAND-PAPER.
CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

THE "ZERO REFRIGERATOR" WAS awarded a medal and diploma by the American Institute, 1867. "It is the best meat and fruit preserver." ALEX. M. LESLIE, No. 605 6th-av., N. Y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 433, July 15, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 433.
54, 19, 35, 34, 3, 29, 4, 42, 50, 17, 47.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 434, July 15, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery. Class 434.
4, 7, 26, 24, 35, 66, 22, 10, 62, 76, 70, 6, 78, 27.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 485, July 15, 1868.
34, 65, 71, 59, 74, 5, 12, 63, 11, 44, 7.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 486, July 15, 1868.
25, 13, 37, 11, 22, 77, 60, 43, 61, 17, 45, 28, 53, 52.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FOUND—A WATCH AND CHAIN; OWNER CAN recover the same by proving property and paying expenses; if not called for, will be sold to pay expenses. JOHN S. DUFFY, No. 1¼ Greenwich-st.